

McGill Daily



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VICTORIA CROSS IS AWARDED TO MCGILL HEROES

Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger and Late Lance-Corporal Fisher Decorated

FOR GALLANTRY AT FRONT

How Brave "Bud" Fisher Saved the Machine Guns at the Battle of St. Julien.

Captain Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger, Canadian Army Medical Service, Medical Officer, 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

On the afternoon of April 25, 1915, in the neighborhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between April 22 and 25, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

No. 24066 Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, 13th Canadian Battalion.

On April 23, 1915, in the neighborhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine-gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine-gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports.

Such in brief, and in the language of the London Gazette, is the record of the two McGill men whose names are mentioned above the highest recognition, which one alone survives to wear, of their services in behalf of king and country. The Victoria Cross, the most coveted distinction any British soldier can win, has fallen to the lot of very few native Canadians. Since this great war was begun and it seems singularly gratifying that of these very few, two of the recipients have been McGill men, one an undergraduate, and one a graduate.

Captain Scrimger is a son of the late Principal Scrimger, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, whose death occurred during the summer. He was born in Montreal in 1878, and after passing through the Montreal High School, took a double course in Arts and Medicine at McGill, being graduated with the class of '05. Following this, Capt. Scrimger was for a time on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and afterwards engaged in practice in Montreal as a surgical specialist. He took up post graduate study at Dresden, Vienna and Berlin; at the latter place spending some time under Dr. Briker, personal surgeon to the Kaiser.

Capt. Scrimger had but little military experience previous to the outbreak of the war. He had served for a few months as Medical Officer of the Montreal Heavy Brigade, and when Canada first called for men to proceed overseas was appointed medical examiner for the Heavy Artillery, a position which he retained at Valcartier Camp. There he was offered the post of medical officer with the 14th Battalion and at once accepted it, although he had but 36 hours in which to settle his affairs. Capt. Scrimger is one of the many Canadian physicians who have done valiant service at the front.

Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, McGill's 19-year-old hero, was a member of the class of '16, and the youngest of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fisher, 576 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, who volunteered and was accepted for overseas service. Truly, never was the V.C. more merited and the record which "Bud" Fisher has left behind him is one which will stand beside any other in all the annals of the British army. It was no surprise to his associates on the football field who knew him as a straight and determined fighter, and in the game to the very end. Fisher enlisted in the 12th Highlanders as a private and was promoted while on active service. He played half for Westmount Academy before entering McGill.

Promoted on Field.

One of the highest honors that can be gained by a private soldier is to be granted his commission on the field of action. A young McGill man, member of the 13th Battalion, is one of those who has achieved this honor since Langemarck. He is Lieut. P. Stanton Mathewson, a son of the late F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Commerce, and president of the Board of Trade some nine years ago. Lieut. Mathewson was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and at McGill. When the war broke out he was with A. F. Riddell and Company, stock brokers. He is a member of the Kanawaki Golf Club, and is twenty-five years of age.

Second Lieutenant William S. Light-

RECEIVES K.C.M.G.

SIR WILLIAM PETERSONS.

Signal recognition of his eminent services to education and to the Empire has come to Dr. William Petersons, principal of the University, whose name was included in the list of King's birthday honors in June last.

On September 23rd the Students' Council met to discuss the problem, and after a great deal of discussion, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"In view of the existing circumstances, we deem it unwise to participate in official intercollegiate contests during the coming session."

The council, while realizing the great advantages to be derived from an intercollegiate athletic series, felt that a great many of these results could be obtained from an intra-collegiate series, i.e., inter-class and inter-year competitions, without the large expenditure of time and money necessarily associated with an inter-collegiate series.

OLD MCGILL IS OPENED TO-DAY FOR 1915-1916

Many Students Flock Back to Resume Their Studies.

OPENING ADDRESS TO-DAY.

Absence of McGill Men at the Front Will be Severely Felt.

From the farm, from the village, from the town and from the city, students are flocking to Old McGill. The past week was marked by a gradual increase in the number of those coming in until Saturday, when the registrar's office was kept busy all day. The absence of many McGill students at the front will be severely felt, and it is thought by the authorities that the year may also have an indirect effect in diminishing the number of new registrants.

To-day marks the beginning of lectures in all the faculties, except some of the theological colleges, affiliated with McGill. The opening address of the session will be delivered this afternoon at four o'clock, in the Royal Victoria College, by Sir William Petersons. The university lecture will be given by Dean Lee, of the Faculty of Law, on Wednesday evening, the day set apart as "Founder's Day."

The Diocesan Theological College will also open its session to-day. The Right Rev. A. J. Doull, Bishop of Kootenai, will preside at the Alumni high conference of the college to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and will also speak at the public meeting in connection with the opening of the session on Thursday evening.

The Rev. George Duncan will give an address at the opening of the Presbyterian College on Tuesday in the David Morrice Hall of the building.

Lectures will be resumed at Wesleyan Theological College on Tuesday also.

The Congregational College will not be opened until October 14, when the inaugural address will be delivered in Emmanuel Church by the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg.

"THE VARSITY" APPEARS.

The First issue of the "Varsity" for the session appeared on Wednesday last, and contains all the news of importance around Queen's Park. The editor-in-chief of this session is A. R. Willmott, with C. C. Gihm, B.A., as business manager; and T. K. Creighton.

SIR WM. PETERSONS WELCOMING WORDS.

"I wish to express the confident conviction that the students will, each and all of them, do everything in their power to maintain the great name which the University has gained in the city. The Province says anything more now as I hardly think it necessary to say anything more now as I intend delivering the usual opening address for the session of 1915-16 at the Royal Victoria College this afternoon at 4 o'clock."

hall, Arts, '17, is with his regiment, the 3rd Dorsets, at Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire. Lieutenant Lighthall won the recommendation for his commission by gallant conduct at the battles of Festubert and Givenchy, while a lance-corporal of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

ATHLETICS TO BE CONTINUED AT UNIVERSITY

But Intercollegiate Contests Will be Abandoned.

BIG FIELD DAY PLANNED

Proposed to Open New Stadium With Programme of Athletics.

The continuance of Inter-collegiate athletics during the present session is a question uppermost in the minds of the undergraduates.

On September 23rd the Students' Council met to discuss the problem, and after a great deal of discussion, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

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On September 25 there was a meeting of the C.I.R.F.U. at Kingston to discuss the football situation. The following statement was given out as a result of this meeting:

"It has been definitely decided to discontinue official intercollegiate football during the session 1915-16."

An idea was evolved at this meeting to hold an intercollegiate series of football, the net proceeds of which would be devoted to patriotic purposes. The council felt that this would be an excellent thing, but did nothing officially until word was received from the University of Toronto athletic directorate. The following day it was learned that the Toronto team had decided not to participate. This naturally led to the cancellation of the proposed patriotic series.

The next proposal was to play a series of exhibition games with some local teams as well as bringing some out-of-town teams to Montreal. It was found, however, that this would be impracticable for many reasons, and the council, at another meeting on the 29th, decided that McGill could not have a representative team.

While this means the discontinuance of intercollegiate athletics, it does not mean in any way that there are to be no athletics at McGill.

The football executive has already met and discussed schemes for the continuance of football. The result is that the inter-class and inter-year sports are to be popularized, and if found practicable, a longer series conducted than hitherto. Most of the men who were on the squad last year and who are back to college have expressed their willingness to boost the college sports, and they are to be allotted certain teams to coach. In this way an abundance of material is expected to turn out, and it is beyond doubt that a great many buried stars will be brought to light through a properly conducted athletic programme.

President Wollatt, of the Rugby Club, is enthusiastic over the proposed scheme, and with his backing we should see a brand of inter-class and inter-year football far in advance of previous years. There is an opportunity in this programme for every man who so desires to get out and play the game, and if it is found necessary, a series will be conducted for two teams from each class.

Naturally some of the senior footballers are desirous of playing with some senior team. Already a few of them have been out with the M.A.A.A., but they assured the football executive that their connection with any outside club would in no way interfere with their desire to help all candidates for the class series.

Men who intend to play for any outside club must observe the regulations by applying to the Athletic Association for sanction, and must also be medically examined by the university authorities before participation. Neglect to observe these rules may lead to suspension from all university athletics, and the offender forfeits any athletic insignia that he may have won in the past. Those who participate in any outside series are naturally debarred from the inter-class series in the university competitions.

Intercollegiate track and field athletics have also been called off. Great plans have been laid, however, for track work this fall. The dates have been changed, and the university sports, for which a half-holiday is granted, are to be held on the 22nd of October instead of the 15th.

This is to be the official opening of the Stadium, and the management is desirous of having all the seats occupied on that day. There are likely to be many new features introduced, and it is bound to be a banner day in the history of athletics at Old McGill.

R. V. C. NOTICES.

All teams must be picked by the tennis managers and plans arranged by Friday, October 8th, and names handed into the tennis manager.

Professor and Student

Welcome Back to MONTREAL and OLD MCGILL

May Success Attend All Your Efforts During this Autumn and Winter.

Remember that *Campbells Clothing* through its shapekeeping qualities has helped many a man to success IT FITS WELL AND MAKES YOU FEEL FIT.

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McGill's War Record

At no previous time in the history of the University has the student body been called upon to consider matters of such vital interest. Now, as never before, has the significance of our individual obligations been brought home to us and we have come to recognize that for the attainment and maintenance of national ideals private interest should be made secondary to public concern. In this, which is essentially a struggle precipitated under the sanction of a false moral doctrine, our cause finds its response in those cherished institutions which are the embodiment of our ideals. In vindication of these the peaceful garb of the student has, in many cases, given place to the sterner khaki.

Never before in our nation's history have so many of her defenders been drawn from University halls. Our University in common with nearly every other institution of the kind in the land has made fitting contribution to the cause of Empire in this respect and McGill has just reason to pride herself on the noble stand taken by her sons in this hour of the nation's trial. The decreased registration figures which appear in another column in a measure tell the story of what the University has done in the way of sending its students to the front. Last session there was a perceptible falling off in the attendance at the University, consequent upon the enlistment of fully three hundred undergraduates, and during the months which have followed the closing of college many, many more have realized the extent of their duties and have donned the khaki. Since the Daily last appeared, the McGill (No. 3) General Hospital has been brought up to strength equipped and forwarded to France where its members are now ministering to the needs of the sick and wounded; a Sanitary Section, composed for the greater part of McGill men and commanded by Major Starkey, a graduate and member of the Faculty of Medicine, is also at the front; three double companies of infantry, each over strength, have been recruited from the various Universities with Montreal as headquarters and sent overseas, two of these companies being at the present time on the firing line with the gallant P.P.C.L.I. in Flanders; a Fourth University company is now being organized and has already secured half of its desired complement of men. Other companies are bound to follow for the places left vacant at the front must be filled and the McGill Daily feels confident that the University men of Canada will not shirk their duty. Our college halls have been converted into Red Cross workrooms, her workshops into munitions factories and her students' quarters into barracks. Surely there is cause for gratification at the record of the University. Well done, McGill.

The C.O.T.C.

The McGill Auxiliary Battalion has completed its training and disbanded, but it will be a long time before the work that it has accomplished will be forgotten by the people of Montreal. This Battalion sprang into being just after the Spring training camp of the C.O.T.C. had come to a close. The officers of the C.O.T.C. keen upon keeping up their work decided to give the men of Montreal a chance to secure a rapid course in Military matters, with the result that a call was sent out for recruits. Knowing full well the trouble the other city Battalions had had to keep up their strength one can imagine the surprise of the McGill officers when, within three days, upwards of the thousand men had presented themselves.

The work this summer included all that was carried out last year, but it had this advantage, that the officers were more experienced and better able to give instruction. Of the men that joined the Battalion, some have enlisted for overseas service; upwards of two hundred have made application for the C.O.T.C., and the remainder, although they have as yet only scratched the surface of military education, have left the battalion with a keenness which, if it does not lead them to the overseas recruiting station, will at least make them eager to join one of the city battalions.

When all is said the history of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion will equal and even surpass the splendid record achieved by the McGill students of last year and it is now up to those same students to do as well.

This year those joining will have the advantage of qualified and experienced officers and N.C.O.'s and a perfect course in military tactics, second to none in Canada, will be given.

In another part of this edition the conditions of enlistment are given, so fall in men and put in your applications to the Adjutant. Only those eager are wanted.

Editorial Note

The honour recently conferred by the King on Sir William Peterson, the principal of the University, comes as a fitting reward for his services to the cause of Imperial unity and a well deserved recognition of his scholarship and high administrative ability. The Daily, as the organ of the student body, desires to take this opportunity of extending to him the hearty congratulations of all McGill students past and present.

There are a number of places vacant on the staff of the McGill Daily for volunteers who are willing to devote a portion of their time to assisting in the issue of the undergraduates' newspaper. Because of enlistment, withdrawal from college and for other reasons, only a portion of the staff which last session had charge of the publication of the Daily is now available and it is essential that the places of those who have left be filled at once. Besides offering an unrivalled opportunity for intercourse and acquaintance with other members of the student body, work on the Daily gives a student a few sidelights of the newspaper game. Students of all years and faculties, whether experienced or not will be welcomed at the Daily office. Willing workers will find a fair field and no favor.

McGILL C.O.T.C. STARTS WORK NEXT WEEK

Many Important and Improving
Changes are to be
Made.

500 MEN GONE OVERSEAS.

Three Overseas Companies Al-
ready Despatched and Fourth
is in Training.

On the 14th of October, 1915, the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps will resume its regular course of training.

The Contingent has an authorized establishment of 928, and during the University season of 1914-15 it was over strength. At present there are some 100 officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men who received training during last session in the McGill Battalion now serving with the British and Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Since the beginning of the year the Contingent has organized and trained three "Universities" Companies which have gone forward as reinforcements to the "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," and at the present time a fourth company is being organized and undergoing training under Captain A. S. Eve.

During the summer months 1,000 untrained men were successfully and efficiently trained in the McGill Auxiliary Battalion by officers and members of the Contingent. The record is one of which the University may well be proud, and it is the intention of the University authorities and the Officer Commanding the Contingent that the session of 1915-16 shall be equally successful.

The principal aim and purpose of the Contingent is to train McGill students as efficient infantry officers and soldiers. While at the present many students are not free to volunteer for overseas service, yet it is felt that it is their duty to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the McGill Officers' Training Corps and make themselves efficient soldiers, competent to give instructions to others should their services be required in that capacity.

It will be seen, therefore, that membership in the Officers' Training Corps is an essential and necessary part of the student life, and it is hoped and expected that many will enlist in the ranks of the Contingent.

During the fall and winter months, in addition to the regular parades of the Battalion, instructional classes will be held for those who are deemed capable of qualifying as efficient officers. Upon completing the required number of drill, those taking the officers' course will, if efficient, be eligible to undergo the examination for the equivalent of certificate "A," which qualifies the holder for a commission as an infantry Lieutenant in the Canadian active militia or the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Subject to the necessary authorization being obtained, members now holding certificate "A," after performing additional training with the Battalion and attending the prescribed course of lectures, will be given an examination for the equivalent of certificate "B," which qualifies the holder for the infantry rank of captain.

Since the outbreak of war, the McGill Contingent has had no difficulty in obtaining commissions for members who are efficient and fit to be recommended. Owing to the heavy casualties at the front, there is, and will be during the war, a great need for competent officers, both in England and in Canada, so that members obtaining certificates "A" or "B" will have every opportunity of serving their country in the commissioned ranks.

At times the efficiency and progress of the Contingent has suffered owing to the irregularity in attendance of some of the members. The commanding officer wishes it distinctly understood that there is no place in the Contingent for any man who is not prepared, seriously and faithfully, to follow the course of training. Attendance at all parades is compulsory, and absences without leave will be liable to instant dismissal and the forfeiture of their deposit.

Intending applicants are requested to read over the succeeding paragraphs carefully. Applications will be received at C. O. T. C. headquarters, corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish streets.

Time Required Per Week.

Certificate "A" and "B" classes—2 evening parades or lectures, 7.45 to 10.15; one lecture, 5.15 to 6.15; Saturday afternoon.

N. C. O. training—2 evening parades or lectures, 7.45 to 10.15; one lecture, 5.15 to 6.15, or in evening. Alternate Saturday afternoon, remaining Saturday afternoon optional.

Trained men (second year, C.O.T.C. or McGill Aux. Battalion)—2 evening parades or lectures, 7.45 to 10.15. Alternate Saturday afternoons.

Recruits in all above three classes must do recruit drill in addition of 4 hours per week until they are passed as fit. Students, 4 afternoons, 5.15 to 6.15; non-students, 2 evenings, 7.45 to 10.15.

The above is the maximum of time required and will include musketry and bayonet fighting instruction. Every endeavor will be made in accordance with available facilities to give all second year C.O.T.C., McGill Auxiliary Battalion and other trained men advanced instruction and specialist training, such as machine gun, scouting, signalling, visual training, map reading, etc.

Conditions of Enlistment.

1. Every member of the Contingent must be sworn in for one year's service, and must attend all drills and parades of the Battalion unless given leave of absence.

2. Age limit, 17 to 40. Members under 18 will not be allowed to take officers' training course.

3. Physical measurements and medi-

IMPORTANT MEETING OF ATHLETIC ASSN.

A meeting of the Athletic Association will be held this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the McGill Union. As very important business in connection with the present athletic situation will be brought up, it is absolutely necessary that a representative from every club be present.

cal examination as for overseas service.

4. A deposit of \$5 is required of each member, to be returned at the end of the year to those who have regularly attended the drills and parades, and who qualify as "efficient" members of the Corps.

5. Members of the C.O.T.C. are not liable for active service or for service in aid of the civil power.

6. Each member is expected to attend the spring training camp of the Contingent of two weeks' duration (no expense). Only members who have performed the year's training will be allowed to go to camp.

J. C. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant and Adjutant,
McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

DR. BLACKADER IS THE ACTING DEAN

Has Been Named Head of Facul-
ty of Medicine in Dr.
Birkett's Absence

In the absence of Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, who is on overseas service with No. 3 (McGill) General Hospital, the discharge of his duties as dean has been assigned to Dr. Alex. D. Blackader, who takes the title of acting dean, in addition to holding the chairs of pharmacology and therapeutics, and of pediatrics. Dr. Blackader has been connected with the teaching staff of McGill since 1881, when he became lecturer on the diseases of children. He has been professor pharmacology and therapeutics since 1891.

A native of Montreal, Dr. Blackader was educated at McGill, taking his B.A. with first rank honors in natural science in 1870, and his M.D., C.M. a year later. After graduation he acted as a surgeon on board Allan Line steamers and on Royal Mail steamers to Brazil, River Plate, and to Chinese ports. After holding various positions in England, he returned to Canada in 1877, and has since practiced in Montreal. Dr. Blackader is a member and officer of various learned societies, and a contributor to numerous medical publications.

MEDICAL OPENING.

The opening lecture of the new session of the Medical Faculty, will be given on Tuesday afternoon at 4.30, in the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building. The speaker on the occasion will be Professor J. Flayfair McMurich, of Toronto University.

McGILL MEN

Remember Your Comrades in the Trenches

By permission of the Governments of Canada, Great Britain, France, and Belgium arrangements have been made to remit all excise customs and other duties on tobacco sent by The Gazette Tobacco Fund to the soldiers in France or Belgium. The tobacco must be consigned to the soldiers actually in France or Belgium and not to soldiers still in Canada or Great Britain.

Accompanying every package there is an acknowledgment or "thank you" card.

For Every 25c. Contributed

The Gazette Tobacco Fund will send a package containing

50 Sweet Caporal Cigarettes - retailing at .50c
1-5 lb. Old Chum Smoking Tobacco " " .30c
Being a Total Value of .80c

Every quarter subscribed sends one of these great packages to a Canadian soldier at the front; a dollar sends 4 packages; five dollars sends twenty packages, and for \$62.50 every man in a company of 250 men

Will Receive This Great Tobacco Package

Do Your Bit **NOW**
and Help Cheer Our Boys

McGill students will find a sample package of this great offer on inspection at the

Cigar Booth, McGill Union

where there is also a subscription book in which they are asked to write their names with their contributions. Cheques should be made payable to The Gazette Tobacco Fund.

REMEMBER OUR SOLDIERS

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For Young Men
and men who stay young

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It's a little further downtown —
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THE C.O.T.C. SPRING TRAINING CAMP AT NIAGARA

"As good as regulars."—Major-General Lessard.

"The Commandant has been instructed by Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., etc., to promulgate to all ranks of the C. O. T. C. his appreciation of the steadiness and smartness shown by them on Thursday's parade. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with the marching on that occasion, also on Friday by the keenness and zeal shown by all ranks during the tactical exercises."

—Special Orders.

Such statements as those quoted above serve but to emphasize the truth of the assertion that so far as militia camps are concerned, the spring training camp of the C. O. T. C. at Niagara early in May was in every respect a model one. The camp itself was in the nature of a novelty, never before in the history of the Canadian militia had the Department at Ottawa sanctioned the organization of a training camp composed exclusively of University men; never before had historic Niagara Common or the parade ground of any other training place in the Dominion resounded to the tread of a University unit on the march.

And the C. O. T. C. spring training camp was not without results. The University men made ample recompense to the authorities for the trouble and expense involved in the establishment and maintenance of the only militia camp held in the Dominion during the year. The number of men who decided to attach themselves to overseas units as a direct result of their training at the C. O. T. C. camp, added to the high standard of efficiency and camp discipline which was reached, more than made amends for the trouble which was created.

To Major A. A. Magee, of the McGill C. O. T. C., probably more than to any other man, was the organization of the camp due. Major Magee, at an early period in the winter training of the C. O. T. C. in 1914-15 conceived the scheme and through persistent effort and tireless attention carried it into effect. Several times it was thought that through opposition at the hands of the authorities at Ottawa, there would be no C. O. T. C. camp. The edict had gone forth that there were to be no militia camps established during the year on account of the expense which would be added to Canada's war bill, and the Department of Militia and Defence seemed most loath to acquiesce in the wishes of the officers of the McGill and Toronto Contingents, C. O. T. C.

Early in April it was, however, definitely known that these difficulties had been overcome and that the camp would go ahead as was originally intended. Arrangements from the Montreal end (for it is only of that which the Daily shall treat) at once were got under way. The Quartermaster's stores were overhauled, and an effort made at the weekly drills to ascertain what number of men would in all likelihood avail themselves of the opportunity for real work in the field after their winter's drill. It is not too much to say that the number who at first volunteered for this was disappointing. Through enlistment and disinterestedness, the corps itself had dwindled down in its regular attendance to about half its regular strength; companies had become platoons, platoons sections. Something had to be done if McGill were to make a creditable showing. The officers and N.C.O.'s of the Battalion were equal to the occasion. Something in the nature of a recruiting campaign was instituted, posters were placed in conspicuous positions around the University, and in downtown buildings, and a system of special drills commenced.

The efforts of the officers to bring the Battalion up to strength were not without result. Through the mediums already enumerated, and the formation of special units to qualify men in signalling, stretcher work, etc., a force fairly creditable in size was soon engaged in preparation for the camp instruction being in charge of Sergt.-Major Werry.

The first move was made on April 29 with the organization and embarkation of the Quartermaster's advance party for Niagara. This was composed of Major C. M. McKergow, Capt. G. H. Hyde, A.D.M.S. E. M. Seal, Sergt.-Cook S. Chambers, Corp. G. F. Brooks (overseas), Corp. D. M. Beattie, Ptes. R. M. Patterson, S. E. Kay, A. Terroux, W. S. Gould, C. S. Kelly, W. S. Taylor, J. S. Cohen, T. W. L. MacDermot, A. C. Stead, B. Simpson, W. J. Bowes, V. B. Harris, B. Clarke, I. Gluckman, E. J. Lowe, C. Chambers, D. Blunn, N. D. Dow, H. A. Beatty, R. W. Donaldson, E. R. Donaldson, H. E. Baggley, M. C. Walsh, P. S. Ironstone.

On the night of Saturday, May 1st, the main body of the McGill C.O.T.C. moved from Montreal. Crowds massed the sidewalks of Peel and Windsor streets as the column in fours marched from the old High School to the Windsor Station. Leading the whole was the McGill C.O.T.C. band, followed by the 1st University Overseas Company (D. Company, 38th Battalion) and then the McGill Battalion with details. The men made a splendid appearance wearing their full equipment, and the streets re-echoed with cheers, which at times drowned the best efforts of the band. Upon arrival at Windsor station, and after the men had been assigned to their proper trains and coaches, the gates were thrown open and the public allowed to enter the train shed, giving a hearty send-off to the men.

Train No. 1, bearing the Overseas Company and C.O.T.C. details, was the first to move off, followed shortly afterwards by the remainder of the camp. Sentries were placed on guard at the car doors until the end of the yards had been reached, after which everybody settled themselves comfortably (or perhaps uncomfortably) for the night. Haversacks, kit bags, water bottles and all the other accoutrements were stowed away where ever space could be found, though greatcoats were reserved for bed-clothing in lieu of anything more serviceable. By one o'clock comparative peace reigned throughout the train, frequent disturbances being due to the hardness of the beds, a hardness

to which the men were to grow more accustomed during their two weeks' stay in camp.

With the arrival of the train at Belleville came also the arrival of daylight and a growing inclination on the part of the occupants of the bunks to rouse themselves. At seven breakfast, consisting of sandwiches and coffee, was served; and the remainder of the time until Toronto was reached was occupied in a final adjustment of the equipment. Each N.C.O., supreme in the knowledge of his new-found authority and importance, seemed to find a different way in which each article of the accoutrement should be worn, which resulted in not a little annoyance and perturbation on the part of the rank and file, unused to the exercise of military discipline of such an order.

After greatcoats had been adjusted for the third or fourth time, and the direction of the buckles on the water bottle straps, changed as many times, the regiment detrained at North Toronto. Here kit bags were with relief consigned to the care of the Q.M., and forming up in heavy marching order, the march to the lake front commenced. The route of march in Toronto was via Yonge street, south to Roxborough, west to Avenue road, south to the University of Toronto (where a short halt was made); thence south to College street, east to University avenue, south to Queen street, east to Bay street, south on Bay street to the Canada Steamship Lines wharf. The band led the way through the streets, which were comparatively empty through the presence of the larger proportion of the population at church. At one point on University avenue, where a mission of some description is conducted, a service was in progress, and through the windows could be distinguished the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers," which was much appreciated by the C.O.T.C.

At the wharf Mayor Tommy Church was a conspicuous figure, as indeed he is upon every occasion upon which McGill men visit the Queen City. Embarkation was made on the Corona, and after an uneventful crossing, Niagara was reached at one o'clock. The men had been served on the Corona, and the men upon disembarkation from parade and assignment to their tents, immediately set to work to get their equipment in order, and tent floors, made by the Engineers in camp, set in place in the tents. The members of the advance party extended a hearty welcome to the incoming men, and were soon showing them the sights of the camp. Used as it is to military display, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that Niagara was out in full force to receive its two-weeks' guests, and, furthermore, trudged in the dust with the men on their march from the river front to the Common. The evening the C.O.T.C. men first learned who the "Happy" was and what was expected of them as members of the guard, or the sanitary pickets, and as mess orderlies, for the McGill C.O.T.C. maintained its camp duties throughout the period of training, unlike its neighbor. That night they first learned what it was to sleep on the hard boards; where the various ice cream parlors of which Niagara boasts are located, and who serves the ice cream; where the only picture show in town was located.

The following day at noon the U. of T. Contingent, C.O.T.C., 750 strong, marched into camp, accompanied and headed by its regimental band. At the main street of the camp the incoming troops were met and cheered by the McGill men already under canvas. The day's work for the McGill C.O.T.C. was opened at 8 a.m. by the introduction of physical drill by Q.M.S. Lamb. The movements, gone through to the accompaniment of the Regimental band, showed just what a useful organization the latter was. From what would be branded under ordinary conditions mere tiresome repetition, the movements became with the men a pleasure looked forward to by one and all. In the morning company drill was carried out, with battalion drill and bayonet exercises in the afternoon. "D" Company, 38th Battalion, held a long route march in the afternoon in heavy marching order.

May 4—The men are now settling down to the camp routine and entering upon their training in real earnestness. The morning was spent by the men of both C.O.T.C. Contingents in work in the field, followed by the required medical inspection by the A.D.M.S. of the Division. In the afternoon "A" and "B" Companies and the Overseas Company proceeded to the ranges and had some practice, being forced to curtail their work through rain. The Overseas Company, however, held a route march in spite of the downpour. They are becoming more seasoned soldiers with the close of every day. In the evening a concert was held in the Y.M.C.A., with both McGill and Varsity talent participating. The McGill post office was opened to-day.

May 5—"C" and "D" Companies paraded to the ranges in the morning, and in the afternoon muster parade and paymaster's inspection was held. A lecture was given in the mess tent in the evening, with the programme of athletics being commenced on the Commons. Sergt.-Major Werry proved that as an acrobat he was the real stuff, and gathered an appreciative audience around him.

May 6—This date, noteworthy because of failure of Jupiter Pluvius to be on hand—no rain, for first day since camp opened. N.C.O.'s heard Major Sitwell on "Outposts" in the evening, while Rev. D. William Patterson delivered an address at the Y.M.C.A. The men felt the heat during the day, and several from Varsity were overcome by it and had to be removed to the camp hospital. The Overseas company had a ten-mile route march.

May 7—On account of the poor weather, the routine work of the morning was not carried out. Instead of the ordinary work, lectures were delivered in the mess tents to the men by Major Sitwell and Q.M.S. Instructor Brunel. At noon the weather changed for the better, permitting the regular afternoon programme to be followed. Several companies of both contingents shot at the ranges, the remainder practising skirmishing and

extended order. During the high wind the Y.M.C.A. and mess tents were blown over.

May 8—Perfect weather favored the day, affording a splendid opportunity for the men to have some practical work in the field. A scheme of attack on old Fort George was practised in the afternoon. At guard mount a heavy rain sprang up and the men on duty were drenched. The rain continued all night. C.S.M. White, "A" Company, left to-day to accept commission in the 24th Battalion and was given a rousing send-off by his company.

May 9—The day opened as usual with physical drill under Q.M.S. Lamb. At nine o'clock church parade at Headquarters was held, every available man turning out. The Roman Catholics proceeded at an earlier hour to their church, while members of the Hebrew faith were permitted to excuse themselves. Rev. Canon Garrett, the rector of the village, delivered a suitable five-minute sermon, and after the singing of one or two favorites the men were free to entrain for Niagara Falls. The cars, seemed to travel very slowly until St. Catharines was reached, when wonderful improvement was noted. At twelve o'clock Niagara Falls was reached and a scramble for eating places immediately ensued. The visit of the C.O.T.C. was unexpected and no provision had been made to care for their appetites; consequently many found it a difficult matter to satisfy the demands of their inner man. With the time at their command, the men then proceeded to see the sights and did so to their entire satisfaction. The first car returning to camp left the Falls at 4 p.m. Although the day was cold and overcast, the men all enjoyed the trip, one of the features of which was the extremely good fellowship shown between members of the two units. About a dozen Varsity men walked to the Falls from camp, but preferred to return by radial.

May 10—The best work-day yet. The sun was not obscured by a cloud all day long and there was scarcely any wind. The McGill Contingent spent the greater part of the day in a scheme of attack in rear of the rifle ranges, carrying their dinner with them. Most of the men acquired a healthy tan during the operations. President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, and Mayor Church of that city were visitors to-day. Two defaulters were paraded for an hour in heavy marching order in the evening—one for insubordination, the other for failure to report before leaving camp. Twenty-one men arrived to-day from Saskatoon for the 2nd Universities Company.

May 11—The fine weather continues; not a cloud in the sky. Battalion drill conducted in the morning; distance-judging and musketry in the afternoon. Intercollegiate sports and assault-at-arms held in the evening.

May 12—A very busy day for both contingents. General Lessard arrived at the camp, but held no formal inspection. He, however, watched the men go through manoeuvres and was very much pleased. In the evening outpost work held in country around Fort George. Twenty-five scouts under Captain and Adjutant Kemp endeavored to break through the lines. Only one succeeded.

May 13—One of the big days of the camp. The Duke of Connaught spent two hours at the camp, and on the green plains under a cloudless sky reviewed the 1,400 troops representative of the Universities.

The contingents were drawn up in double line, stretching about half a mile north and south, while the Royal standard flew at a saluting base to the west. It was shortly after three o'clock when the Governor-General arrived in his auto from Niagara Falls. In his review of the lines he was accompanied by among others, General Lessard and Lieut.-Col. Elliott.

Thereafter the men marched past the saluting base in platoon formation, the 1st Universities Overseas Company and McGill leading as they marched south, and Toronto at the head as they marched back again northward. After the troops had advanced in review order and presented arms, the Duke summoned the officers to him and complimented them on the march past, particularly mentioning the fine swinging pace the men had set.

Speaking generally, the Duke continued, saying that while the ceremonial just concluded was not a thing of great value in present circumstances, yet the fact that they had carried it out so well showed how profitable had been their training. At a later stage the Duke shook hands with all the officers.

The Governor-General before leaving the review ground visited the hospital, where he spoke to all the patients, asking their name, their University, etc. One patient, a member of the 2nd University Overseas Company, had so keen a spirit to go to the front that in his excitement when asked which University he belonged to, McGill or Toronto, he answered: "Overseas." The Duke and General Lessard laughed heartily at the incident with his human touch.

May 14—The training at the camp was completed by the carrying out of a tactical scheme at which there were present several of the highest military officers in Canada, His Royal Highness the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, Major-General the Honourable Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence; Major-General F. L. Lessard, Inspector-General of Eastern Canadian forces, being among the visitors. Although the manoeuvres were on a somewhat restricted scale, the manner in which they were carried out by the student soldiers called forth favorable comment from the officers who were spectators, the keenness, intelligence and general enthusiasm of the men taking part. Impressing the senior officers particularly. The day was ideal for the purpose of a sham fight, bright, but cool, and on account of the comparatively small force taking part it was possible to complete the scheme within a few hours.

At the conclusion of the field work H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught made a brief inspection of "D" Company,

38th Battalion, and later in the afternoon the entire force at camp was reviewed by Major-General Hughes. The Duke was particularly impressed with the appearance of the men, while he was also much struck with the spirit which induced professors to enter the ranks as privates, often under their own students. While the sham fight ended in the customary draw, several details of the action deserve mention. The manner in which the defending force (formed of the McGill men) held their fire, only firing during the rushes of the attack, called for favorable comment from the Duke, while the work of the signallers in keeping open the lines of communication was also praised.

The plan of the sham fight supposed that a "red" force from Toronto (made up of the Toronto men and the McGill reinforcement company), under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lang, was attacking a "blue" force (the McGill corps and the cadets from Ridley College, St. Catharines), under Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, who held Niagara-on-the-Lake. The attacking force came from the west along the lake front, and carried out its work very satisfactorily, advancing with flank columns and advance guard. In the afternoon all the officers met in conference on the tactics, the action being reviewed and mistakes pointed out.

In commenting on the general work and conduct of the camp, Major-General Lessard declared that, while he disliked making comparisons, yet he considered it the best he had seen for training and efficiency. In every detail, its interior economy, the condition of the tents, and in field work, he found it very satisfactory. The point that Major-General Lessard was struck with particularly was the keenness of the men and the intelligence displayed in their work.

The arrival of three of the armored motors of the Eaton Machine Gun Battery at the camp early in the morning attracted much interest among the members of the C.O.T.C. camp and visitors who were present during the day. The cars travelled from Toronto, leaving the previous afternoon, and the ride proved quite an endurance test for the drivers. One of the cars was examined by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who looked into its construction and also watched it in motion.

May 15—The final day in camp passed off, as had the previous two weeks, without any untoward incident to mark it. Both the McGill and Toronto battalions each had a fear that the other might make a raid on them on the Friday night, and extra strong guards were posted, while pickets slept in their boots and clothes.

Camp was struck during the morning and the Toronto C.O.T.C. marched off at noon, the McGill contingent following a couple of hours later. Each battalion had a hearty send-off, and the last which the members of the C.O.T.C. saw of the Overseas company was as the latter stood in line on the wharf, singing "We're Going to See the Whole Show," as the boat conveying their fellow campers for two weeks moved off. It was a most impressive closing to a most unusual camp.

The camp headquarters staff was as follows: Col. W. C. Macdonald, of Toronto, Camp Commandant; Lt. L. M. Rathbun, 48th Highlanders, Orderly Officer; Major H. R. Gzowski, C.E., Camp Adjutant; Major A. Curran, 13th York Rangers, Camp Quartermaster; Major H. C. Bickford, C.S.O., Major L. H. Sitwell, A.D.M.S., Capt. W. F. Howland, D.I.O., 2nd Division, and Capt. W. G. Peterson, 4th Division, General Staff. Major F. McFarland, 31st Regt., and Lieut. E. H. Price, C.S.M.C., Musketry Officers; Lt. L. W. Klingner, 2nd Field Co., Canadian Engineers, Camp Engineer; Capt. Lyndon, O.C., Senior Ordnance Officer; Lt.-Col. Acheson, Administrative Medical Officer; Lt. McCullough, A.M.C., Sanitary Officer; Capt. Durham, Senior A.S.C. Officer. The officers of the McGill C.O.T.C. at the camp were the following: Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, Officer Commanding; Major A. A. Magee, Senior Major; Major C. M. McKergow, Junior Major; Capt. J. C. Kemp, Acting Adjutant; Capt. W. F. Angus, Paymaster; Capt. G. C. Hyde, Quartermaster; Lieuts. F. W. Harvey (Medical Officer), T. Ludlow, R. Cowans and R. Traquair, attached. Capt. C. D. Harrington, Capt. George C. McDonald, Capt. Paul F. Sise, Capt. D. Gilmor, Capt. P. Molson, Capt. A. S. Eves, Lieuts. J. H. Reid, E. M. McDougall, G. D. Burn, G. C. Heward, J. A. Mann, W. V. Howland, A. P. Grigg, W. Molson, A. Kingman, Jr., J. C. Simpson, T. West, C. J. Tidmarsh, Battalion S.M., R. Werry, Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor Brunelle, of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

CAMP SPORTS.

The "Order of the Day," called for Physical Exercise before the morning parade.

Promptly on time Sergt.-Major Werry would line the men up, Q. M. S. Lamb would mount the platform, call the Battalion to attention, give a few words of instruction, the band would strike up, and they were off.

The exercises were principally of a light recreative type, calculated to give speed, endurance and organic vigor. Easy and simple movements were first given, gradually increasing in severity until before long the men were being a half hour of vigorous warming up, which created that feeling of enthusiasm and vigor, with a body whose muscles were thoroughly toned up to stand the strain of the day's order.

Movements necessitating neuromuscular control of a difficult nature were given, with the result that many unruly arms and legs were taught to perform actions that hitherto they were not capable of doing. Exercises were performed which tended to produce quickness of action and control, co-ordination of limbs, beside tending to develop that unconscious upright posture and carriage so essential to the real soldier.

Interpersed through the various movements were breathing exercises tending to give the necessary "wind" as well as increase the capacity, expansion and mobility of the chest. At almost every period of physical exercise there was a short time devoted to gymnastic dancing. It was here when

trying to perform rhythmic muscular movements that a great many men at first had difficulty. A little practice, however, together with the excellent accompaniment of the band, was sufficient to give the men the necessary control and before many periods were over this became one of the most popular of the many phases of the morning's work.

Officers and men alike turned out to take part and Major Magee's wise policy of having the officers in front of the men was not only useful to the men as an example, but also increased the vigor with which the officers performed their stunts and kicked their heels into the air.

Too much praise cannot be given the band for the excellent manner in which they assisted in this part of the programme. The bandsmen, however, did not go through camp without their exercise, as they had special periods devoted to similar work.

Aside from the physical exercise of the morning, which was required of all men, there was always something doing in athletics during the hours when the men were off duty. The Battalion authorities had purchased a considerable amount of athletic supplies which were pooled with the supplies from Toronto and from the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. tent was the recognized centre for athletic activities and the equipment was loaned for the asking. It was a rare thing to find an occasion in which they were not all in use.

Great praise is due the student Y. M. C. A. for the assistance rendered in controlling the athletic programme, presenting ribbons and banners to the winning teams and catering to the needs of the students in a general way.

The committee in charge of the camp athletics consisted of: Q.M.S. A. S. Lamb, phy. dir. McGill, chairman.

Capt. Barton, phy. dir. Toronto Univ. Pte. Adelard, Toronto.

Pte. Corbett, McGill.

Platoon and Company representatives of McGill were:

University Coy. No. 1.—Platoon 13: Ptes. Elliot and Planché; Platoon 14: Ptes. Shaw and Cameron. Platoon 15: Ptes. Parlett and Wilson. Platoon 16: Ptes. Fitzgerald and Bradley.

McGill O.T.C.—"A" Coy.: Pte. Sutherland, Sgt. Hale. "B" Coy.: Pte. Gervie, Pte. Burgess. "C" Coy.: Sgt. Major Ross, Pte. Humphrey. "D" Coy.: Pte. Dean, Band: Pte. Bell. Stretcher Bearers: Pte. Poulin.

Playground baseball and soccer leagues were drawn up, and the series started with 18 teams in soccer, and 20 teams in baseball. The draws and results for the McGill teams were as follows:

Baseball.

University Coy. No. 1.

Platoon 14 won from Platoon 13, 7-1.

Platoon 15 won from Platoon 16, 9-5.

Platoon 15 won from Platoon 14, 2-1.

O.T.C.

"A" Coy. won from "B" Coy., 12-3.

"D" Coy. won from "C" Coy., 2-1.

Stretcher Bearers won from Band 14-9.

"A" Coy. won from "D" Coy., 2-1.

Stretcher Bearers won from "A" Coy., 5-3.

Stretcher Bearers won from Platoon 15, 7-4.

Thereby winning the championship of the McGill Series. In the play-off against the winning Toronto team ("A" Coy.), the Stretcher Bearers were again successful, the score being 4-1.

The soccer schedule resulted as follows: University Coy. No. 1.

Platoon 13 won from Platoon 14.

Platoon 15 won from Platoon 16.

Platoon 15 won from Platoon 13.

O.T.C.

"A" Coy. won from "B" Coy.

"C" Coy. won from "D" Coy.

"A" Coy. won from "C" Coy.

"A" Coy. won from Platoon 15.

In the play-off the Toronto team won, the score being 2-1. Special banners were presented by the Y. M. C. A. to the winning Battalions in each of the above series.

A hard baseball series was also conducted, the first game being between the men from McGill B. C., and the rest of the Battalion. The westerners won out by a handy margin. In the game against Toronto we were defeated by a score of 4-2 after a hard fought game. The line up followed:

McGill.

McClelland P. Rider

Stevens P. Horning

Robrough 1st Edie

McDougall 2nd Fenev

Postor 3rd O'Connor

Parsons S.S. Cameron

Jeffries L.F. Barber

Hill C.F. Moody

Edson R.F. Buwash

Two days before breaking camp the biggest athletic event in the shape of a track meet between the two Universities was pulled off.

The events were:—

100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, 440 yard dash, mile. Running broad jump. Discus, Shot.

The result of the meet was practically a shut out for Varsity, only one or two minor places being captured by their men. Dan Sutherland, this year's Track Club President was to the fore as usual with wins in both weight events. Captain Barclay ran second in the mile, while Pte. Howard, one of the men in the first University Coy. captured the broad jump with over 20 feet, and was placed in the 220 yards. Capt. Molson was a good second in the running broad.

As soon as the track meet was over the crowd rushed the big Y. M. C. A. tent, where the Assault at Arms took place. The tent was a particularly large one, but it proved inadequate to accommodate the spectators who wanted to witness the bouts. Nine bouts were staged, all of them being most keenly contested. Captain Gilmore proved himself a capable referee and handled the men in a most efficient manner.

The first bout was between Waybrant, Toronto, and Craig, University Coy. I, in the 125 lb. boxing class. No decision was given here as was true in all cases where boxing was staged. Heustis, Toronto, had an advantage of 15 lbs. over Gordon Hughes, University Coy. II, in the 135 lb. wrestling. The men went the time limit without a fall being registered. Goodyear and Barber, two Toronto heavyweights came together in an ex-

hibition boxing bout.

Pte. Gray, Toronto, threw Drum Major Patterson, of McGill, in a most exciting bout, which went 5 min. 25 secs.

Symonds, University Coy. I, and Pte. Fuger, of McGill, 125 lbs., put up a lively exhibition of boxing for 3 rounds.

Smelzer and Gooch, both of McGill, boxed at 145 lbs.

Jeffrey, McGill, and Howard, University Coy. I, wrestled at 135 lbs., no fall being registered.

Holt and Barse, both from Captain McDonald's University Coy. II, put up one of the most interesting exhibitions of the evening. Holt was a boxer and Barse a wrestler. The first part of the bout was boxing, in which Holt had a big advantage over his opponent. The order of attack was switched, however, in the second round and wrestling took the place of the boxing. This time it was Barse who did the leading, and he succeeded in throwing Holt, though not without a great deal of trouble.

The final bout of the evening was one which brought out Sgt. McLean, University Coy. I, an old McGill man, and Intercol. champion wrestler against Tremaine, one of Varsity's best heavies. McLean had an advantage in weight and finally succeeded in pinning Tremaine's shoulders, after 4 mins., 50 secs., of strenuous work.

A feature of the evening was the presence of Colonel McDonald, the Camp Commandant, and several members of the headquarters staff, together with Colonel Starke and a large number of officers from each of the Battalions.

During the evening Col. Starke spoke, introducing Col. McDonald, who presented to the successful competitors, the prizes won during the various events. Col. Starke led in cheers for Col. McDonald, then followed the College yells, which brought to a close the athletic events which were so successful in bringing the members of the two Battalions much closer together in good, clean, friendly, healthy competition.

Niagara An Historic Spot.

The river line of the old town of Niagara, lined with unsightly billboards and fishermen's cabins, is at once a disappointment to one who might expect to find traces of the quaintness which would naturally seem to surround the mother town of Upper Canada. The appearance of the town from the river is distinctly a disappointment, and one would not think of giving the town a second glance were it not for the ramparts and towers of old Fort Mississauga, which dominates the entrance to the river from the Canadian side.

As the late William Kirby, F.R.S.C., very truthfully points out at an early point in his admirable "Annals of Niagara," the history of that famous old town "offers matters of interest to all Canadians," not only because it was the centre from which sprang the settlement of Upper Canada, but because of the earliest record of the appearance of the white man among the Indian tribes of the colony. Here the first Parliament of Upper Canada was convened; here the Six Nations Indians had their council house; here and in this vicinity were some of the most stubbornly-contested battles of the war of 1812 contested. Who has not heard of the exploit of Laura Secord, of the episode of the Caroline? Truly, the C.O.T.C. camp was placed in historical surroundings!

The present town of Niagara occupies the exact site of the Indian village of Onghara. Onghara was the chief town of the Neutrals, their country being chiefly on the west and north shore of Lake Erie and River Niagara. The Niagara Commons upon which the men of the C.O.T.C. drilled five months ago, were the cornfields which the Neutrals cultivated. When the Neutrals were exterminated by the Iroquois about 1650, the Seneca tribe took possession of their territory on the eastern side of the Niagara, but not that on the western side, which they permitted to be occupied by the Mississaugas, a branch of the Chippewas. The Mississaugas were found in full possession of Onghara by La Salle on his first voyage to the west in 1678. Like the rest of the Chippewas, the Mississaugas, or Great Sauks, lived by the lakes and rivers, subsisting more by fishing than by hunting. La Salle established his first stockade on the site of Fort Niagara, opposite Fort Mississauga, in the winter of 1678. He foresaw that it would become a bulwark of strength to the French, as indeed it did become. It grew into a large fortress and remained in the possession of the French for the next eighty years. At first a stockade, defended by palisade, Fort Niagara subsequently developed into a regular fortification of earthworks. The present so-called castle and a stone blockhouse were erected in pursuance of the plans of the Marquis de Denonville by order of Governor Vaudreuil in 1726, and the fort and defences were completed in 1758 by the British. Fort Niagara became the centre of a great trade with the Indian tribes; it was the gateway which led to all the territory to the west, to which France had laid claim. The French occupation of Fort Niagara lasted eighty years, from its foundation by La Salle to its surrender to Sir William Johnson. No attempt was made to colonize the country in the vicinity, though a few families seem to have cultivated a few fields and gardens on either side of the river. On the Canadian side the Mississauga Indians occupied the site of Onghara and raised crops of corn and beans.

In the spring of 1759, when Pitt resolved to end once and for all French dominion in Canada, a strong force of British regulars, provincial militia and Indians assembled at Albany, bent upon the capture of Niagara, for which purpose they had with them a good supply of artillery and siege material. Advancing by way of the Mohawk River and Fort Oswego, the army, on July 10, 1759, laid siege after but a little opposition, to Fort Niagara. Informed of this movement, the French Governor at Quebec had given orders to his commandants in the west to gather together a force to come to the relief of the fort, now cut off from communication with the rest of the country through the tactics of the British. This relief force was defeated by the British on July 24, and upon the following day Fort Niagara and its garrison surrendered.

After the fall of Quebec and the cession

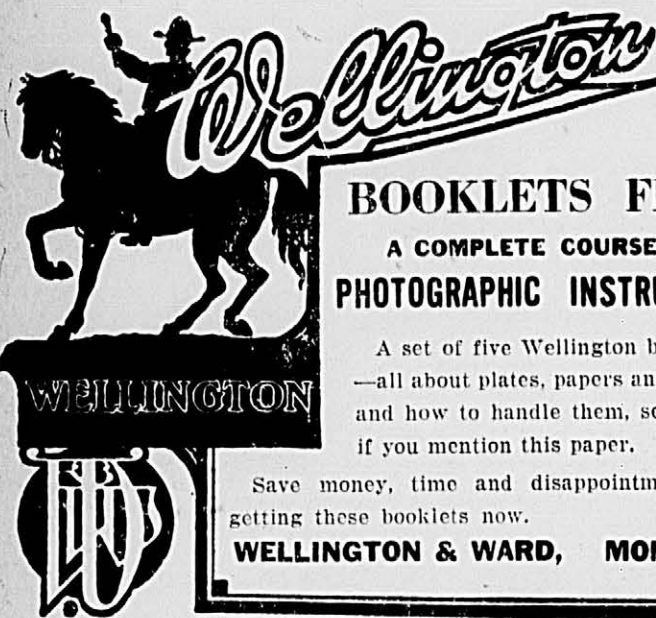
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The former made to order,
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Stock in the smartest
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Any barber can "cut hair" but only barbers who make a study
of each individual, the shape of his head, the way his hair grows,
and who observes the styles can please the most exacting man,
and make him a regular customer.

So First Year Students, do not fail to extend your patronage
to this barber shop, patronized by your 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th
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corner of St. Catherine. Under Tooke's.

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You will find
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the proper material
to keep you
warm and com-
fortable these cool
days.

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Jaeger Sweater
includes... Pure
wool; well knitted;
latest styles; with
or without col-
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DO YOUR SHARE—SUPPORT OUR
ADVERTISERS.

NEW PROCESS TO HELP CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY

New Process Worked Out in
Laboratories Located
at McGill.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—What promises to revolutionize the pulpwood industry and have an important bearing on the paper trade, especially in the groups of United States mills which draw upon Canada for their raw material, is disclosed in an announcement made by H. J. Lyons, vice-president of the Canada & Gulf Terminal Railway, which is controlled by M. J. O'Brien, the millionaire Cobalt mine owner and railway contractor. It is proposed to utilize otherwise unreachable pulpwood—that is, unreachable because of its remoteness from paper mills, and the consequent high freight rates—by means of preparing the wood in chipped form, dried and baled.

It is claimed for the new process, which has been worked out in the McGill University laboratories and which is to be freely available to any pulpwood producer, that it will result in reducing the weight of a cord of wood to about 2,200 pounds, thus effecting a saving in weight of about 2,100 pounds, the average weight of a cord of pulpwood being 4,300 pounds. The result is to save about a ton of weight per cord in water. This, in effect, carries the development of pulpwood to the point where expert treatment is necessary, thus saving to the paper mill the prohibitive costs of freight, handling, etc., in many instances.

It is claimed for the new process that pulpwood in the chipped and dried form, in bales, will reduce the cost of the raw material to the consuming mills about \$2 a cord. The wood thus treated will be sold by the ton at a fixed content of moisture instead of by the cord, the variations in whose values are the source of constant dispute and uncertainty between sellers and consumers. Sulphite mills in the United States may therefore buy at a known value of return in the manufacture of pulp.

The McGill University laboratories and the owners of hitherto inaccessible pulpwood supplies are of the opinion that the plan will revolutionize the utilization of Canadian pulpwood and open up vast areas of wood now inaccessible to consumers on account of the weight factor.

In the development of the process its practicability was questioned because of the possible attitude of the railways in classifying the new material, but the railways are said to have given assurance that the chipped, dried and baled pulpwood will be classified as pulpwood and be subject to the same rates. The experiments have been carried on extensively for about two years, and samples of the new manufactured product are being shown in Montreal to many visiting United States manufacturers.

NORM. SCOTT IS GOLF CHAMPION

McGill Man, Soon to Go Overseas, Adds to His Laurels
as Sportsman.

Lieut. Norman Scott won the championship of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club by defeating Mr. H. C. Monk, who, along with Lieut. Scott, were the surviving players of the competition, which has taken place over the club's links during the past summer. The finals were played last week, and Lieut. Scott was successful in winning the final game from last year's champion by three up and two to play.

Lieut. Scott, who is attached to the Canadian Engineers, is very popular and well known in other branches of sport besides golf. He has played hockey with the Cliffside of Ottawa, and with the McGill team. He is also a figure skater of note, and is at present the Canadian and international figure skating champion, also holding along with Miss Jeanne Chevallier, of Montreal, the pairs championship.

Lieut. Scott first came into prominence among the golf players when he made his splendid showing in the Royal Canadian golf championships last year. He will soon leave Ottawa for active service, and will be missed by all of Ottawa's and Montreal's leading sportsmen.

THE CAMP POST OFFICE IT WAS CALLED.

General Information Bureau would have been more appropriate, for it was to the little tent near the Officers' Mess that everybody who wanted to know anything, or who thought that something might have been lost or found, made their way. The chief business of the Post Office was, of course, the gathering and distribution of the mail matter of the McGill C. O. T. C. Mail was received and distributed twice a day, rain or shine, and right glad were the boys to hear from the folks at home. Parcels of cake and other eatables were particularly welcome, and the orderly in charge always knew to what tent to proceed after duty. The man who was fortunate enough to possess a copy of a Montreal paper containing examination results was instantly pounced upon by his more un-lucky associates and given no peace until every student in the vicinity had learned of his results.

In this tent, too, the business of the Paymaster's Department was transacted. Capt. W. Forbes Angus, Paymaster, was in charge, with H. R. Morgan as Paymaster Sergeant.

MENTION THE MCGILL DAILY
WHEN MAKING YOUR
PURCHASES.

LETTERS FROM MCGILL MEN.

Letters from or news of McGill men at the front or in training to proceed there will always find a welcome place in the columns of the McGill Daily. Such communications should be addressed to the Military Editor. Original manuscripts, if desired, will be preserved and returned to the sender.

SPORTS WILL BE HELD IN STADIUM

Athletic Meet on October 22nd
Will be Made Official Opening
of the New Stadium.

In spite of the fact that there will be no Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet this year, it looks as though the McGill Track Club should have an exceptionally good year, and especially so from the viewpoint of those men who intend to turn out and train. At first it would seem that, without an Intercollegiate Meet, and thus without the opportunity of winning a place on the College Track Team, there will be nothing to encourage a man to train steadily, even should he turn out, or in other words, the impetus necessary to cause a successful year will be lacking. In itself that is true, to a certain extent, though it is more than possible that in view of the present peculiar position of college athletics, some radical steps may be taken to partially, at least, make up for the absence of intercollegiate fixtures. But, whether or not these steps should be taken, the lack of the ordinary impetus beforementioned will, it is now hoped, be largely counterbalanced by giving track and field men a new, but possibly just as effective a reason for being willing to train long and hard. The new paragraph explains this rather abstruse sentence.

One of the most peculiar features of the present athletic situation is that McGill has, all ready for immediate use, a magnificent new stadium; apparently no opportunity of taking real advantage of it this year owing to the temporary abandonment of Intercollegiate Football. But, on second thoughts there is one very good use we can put the stadium to. In all past years the College Track Meet has been held on the M.A.A.A. grounds. But now, with a field of our own possessing a fine new track, naturally the meet will be held there. Furthermore, as the day of the meet, "Sports Day," will as usual be a college holiday, why not have it something worth while?

Here, then, is the plan, which, if successfully carried out, should give a big boost to this year's track season. "The occasion of the College Sports Day is to be made that of the formal opening of the new McGill Stadium for College athletics." This idea had barely been formulated at the time this edition was going to press, so the details are not available. But already the Principal, Sir William Peterson, has been approached on the subject, and fully approves of the plan. Through his sanction the date of the College Meet, set as Friday, Oct. 15, has been postponed one week, and now settled as Friday, Oct. 22. The extra week thus gained will allow the time necessary for those in charge to make all their arrangements, and will also give those students intending to take part in the big meet more time in which to prepare themselves.

The men playing football have always been accustomed to large crowds of spectators, even during their practices, and they will be the first to admit that this always adds tremendously to their interest in the game, and that the larger the crowd of onlookers the more willing and anxious they are to outdo themselves in their efforts.

The track men, on the other hand, have always had to perform to small audiences, and poor support, this being especially true of last year. The effect, therefore, of the knowledge that the meet will this year be held before what those in charge hope to make a capacity crowd, even for our new stadium, should most certainly be the turning out of many more men than in former years, harder training, and far more excitement; all leading up to what should be the largest and best contested Sports Day held in years. Everything possible is being, and will be done towards obtaining this result. The inter-year rivalry will be stimulated; it is more than likely that special events will be placed on the programme; steps are being planned to enlist public sympathy and support. It is even asserted, on apparently good grounds, that if possible His Highness the Duke of Connaught will be present. All this, it must be understood, is not being done with a view towards making the event a financial success. On the contrary, it is very likely, and indeed highly probable, that no charge whatsoever will be collected, general admission being free.

From this it may be gathered that those in charge will do everything in their power towards making the 22nd a success; but it is up to the students to help. Certainly all those with a leaning towards, or ability for track work, should turn out immediately, and begin regular training.

J. L. McINNIS, ARTS, '12, BECOMES A BENEDICT

The marriage occurred at Cedar Park Church, Pointe Claire, Que., on September 25, of Miss Hope Campbell Dearden Black, of Pointe Claire, and John Lewis McInnis, Arts, '12, son of the Rev. John McInnis, of Granby.

WAS THE FATHER OF CAPT. E. S. McDougall

James McDougall, a Montreal citizen, who was interested for many years in the woollen business, died here on September 29th. He was the father of Captain E. Stuart McDougall, Arts, '07, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE MONTREAL

THIS WEEK

GEORGE F. DRISCOLL
Presents the Great Dramatic Success.

ST. ELMO

BY POPULAR VOTE
516 OUT OF 1133
Votes Cast in Six Weeks Requesting
This Play.

Coming: THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

WORK OF MCGILL Y.M.C.A. AT NIAGARA

Under Leadership of Secretary
E. A. Corbett Did
Splendid Work.

Representatives of McGill Y. M. C. A. arrived at Niagara on the Lake on May 2nd, and by the time the Regiment had appeared on the scene, had created a Reading Tent and the Auditorium Marquee in which the different meetings were held.

On Monday an Athletic Committee composed of the physical directors of both regiments, two members of the Y. M. C. A. staff, and an undergraduate from each of the Universities, drew up a schedule of athletic events covering the full two weeks at camp. All athletic equipment was kept in the Y. M. C. A. tent, and the games were played off every evening.

In the Reading Tent, daily papers, magazines, writing paper, and envelopes were at the disposal of the men. A canteen, post-office, and bank depository carried on an interesting and useful business at one end of the tent. For the evenings a schedule of alternate concerts and religious services had been prepared. There were in all five impromptu concerts, and three services, the concert talent was drawn on each occasion from the ranks, and these entertainments carried on in an informal way were most amusing. The services were well attended, and interesting talks were given by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Bloor St. Baptist Church.

The most successful gathering was that which followed the conclusion of the athletic programme on Sports Day. On that occasion the big tent was overcrowded. A. S. Lamb had charge of the programme and handled it in his customary efficient manner. Boxing and wrestling bouts occupied the first half of the evening, after which the prizes were distributed by Camp Commandant MacDonald. Colonel MacDonald and Lieut.-Col. Starke in their remarks at the close of the meeting expressed great appreciation of the efforts of the Y. M. C. A., on behalf of the men.

THIRD YEAR SURVEY CAMP AT STE. ANNE

Change in Location of Camp
Popular With Science
Students.

The third year survey camp was held this year at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on the Macdonald College property. In former years the camp was situated at Bord a Plouffe, where the meals and location of the camp left much to be desired. The change was a very popular one, and the food this year was of the best, though the Macdonald authorities were not very good judges of the extent of the students' appetites.

The surrounding country was admirably suited for work, and work was very plentiful. The railway course, with its spiral curves, proved a stumbling block to many, and some parties found great difficulty in making their curves meet within a couple of hundred feet. The good ship "Buntyn" had been mysteriously transported from Bord a Plouffe and proved as refractory as at previous camps. After a few days one of the two anchors became permanently attached to the river bottom, and all the efforts of half a dozen students and a couple of demonstrators failed to dislodge it, as the rope parted suddenly to the unpleasant surprise of those who were pulling on it.

The athletic side of camp life was not neglected. On September 11 a basketball game was staged against Macdonald College, and resulted in a win for McGill by the very creditable score of 44 to 13. The game was witnessed by an audience of about two hundred co-eds. A camp field day was held on the 18th, and proved very entertaining. Several second year men came out for the day, and a game of baseball between the representatives of the two years took place in the afternoon. The juniors had things their own way in the sports, but the honors of the ball game went to the second year by a large score.

The weather this fall was all that could be desired, and due principally to the able efforts of Mr. Kelly and his assistant demonstrators, the course was completed with no unnecessary delays. On the morning of October 2 the last remaining members of the camp caught an early train to town, and with a final McGill yell at the station, the survey camp of 1915 passed into history, surrounded by memories of powder monkeys, stolen melons and last but not striking of all—Hodgson's socks!

IMPORTANT MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the R. V. C. on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in the Common Room. All students will please attend as there is important business matters to be discussed.

AMUSEMENTS

ARENA SECOND BIG WEEK

OF THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THIS GENERATION
THE BASIL CORPORATION PRESENTS D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Ten Times
Bigger
Than the
Biggest
Circus.

18,000
People.

Cost
\$500,000.

"NOTHING THAT HAS YET BEEN SAID OF GRIFFITH'S
SUPERB PRODUCTION HAS YET EXPRESSED ONE-TENTH OF
ITS WONDERS."

PRICES—Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Matinees, 25c,
50c, 75c and \$1.00.

TWICE DAILY (EXCEPT TUESDAY). MATS., 2.15. EVES.,
8 SHARP. GET SEATS EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

3,000 Horses.
Took Eight
Months
To Produce.

"Undoubtedly
an Extraordinary
and Remarkable
Spectacle."

Imperial

WINNING THE
FUTURITY
AND MANY OTHERS

To-Day and
To-Morrow

COLONIAL

The House of High Class Features.

To-day, and for the Entire Week
The Beautiful Beatrice Michelena, in
"THE LILY OF POVERTY FLAT,"
A Five Reel Drama from the Famous
Poems by Bret Harte

Non. Tues. and Wed.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in an Entirely New Two Part Essanay
Comedy, "THE BANK."

Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
First Time in the West End.
CHARLES CHAPLIN in
"THE FACE on the BARROOM FLOOR"

Gayety

Stone and Pillard with
SOCIAL MAIDS

LOOKING TOWARDS PHYSICAL FITNESS

Freshmen Expected to Spend
Reasonable Amount of Time
in Athletics.

A forward step has been taken by the University authorities in connection with the department of physical education. On page 43 of the Calendar, under the heading "Physical Examination," the following statement is found:

"The medical and physical directors will lay before every student entering the first year a schedule of the sports and physical activities which are available, and require them to state to which form of exercise they intend to apply themselves. Every student will be expected to spend a reasonable amount of his time on physical exercise, unless he has satisfactory reasons for exemption."

Hitherto it has not been compulsory for students of the first year to take any regular form of physical exercise. Until this year, therefore, McGill has been behind practically all of the centres of learning in this regard. In many universities some form of compulsory exercise is demanded of students for at least the first three years. As we understand the situation, the first year students, at the time of taking the physical examination, will be required to choose some form of physical activity, either athletic sports of a competitive nature, military drill or gymnasium work, including dancing and group games. It is understood that students who choose to participate in competitive athletics or military drill will not be required to attend the regular gymnasium classes during the active season for such competition.

By taking this action the University has made a step in the right direction, and its duty in educating the body as well as the mind, with all the relationships thereof, will be well performed, and it is hoped that it will be kept on the same high standard as the other subjects in the curriculum.

SECOND YEAR CHINESE STUDENT IS MARRIED

Chang Yat Yun, of Vancouver, B.C., a second-year student at McGill University, B.C., was married the other day in Vancouver to Miss Mamie Yip Sang.

The marriage ceremony, which was marked by much formality, took place at the residence of the Chinese Consul, and was followed by a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver, at which sixty guests were present. Both bride and bridegroom were born in Vancouver. They belong to wealthy Chinese families.

Vaudeville ORPHEUM

This Week

SOPHIE TUCKER
The Late Paul Armstrong's
THE BANK'S HALF MILLION
A Comedy with Robert Armstrong,
Phoebe Hunt, A Company of Seven.

Completing a World's Tour
THE KERVILLE FAMILY
Trick Billiardists.

AL HERMAN
The Black Laugh.
The Assassin of Grief and Remorse.

WILLIAM AND MARGARET
CUTTY
Instrumentalists.

The Live-Wire Comedienne,
MISS RAY DOOLEY
Supported by Elmer Graham and
Gordon Dooley, in a Conglomeration of Variety.

RAY LARGY AND SUE SNEE
in R. F. D. No. 3.

JOHN BOOTH AND
LEANDER "HAPPY"
"Something to talk about."

EXHIBITIONS FOR 1915 ARE AWARDED

Are Reduced Ten Per Cent. This
Year Through Financial
Reasons.

For financial reasons the exhibitions awarded by the University have this year been reduced in value to 10 per cent. of the amount previously given. They comprise the first two classes in the following list:

Advanced Exhibitions—These exhibitions are awarded on the result of a special examination in three subjects, the requirements in which are somewhat in advance of the work prescribed for matriculation. The original value was \$200; Algy Smillie Noad, Montreal High School; Elizabeth E. Abbott, Montreal High School.

Matriculation Exhibitions, 10 in number. These are awarded to the ten candidates who stand highest of those who have made regular application for them. (a) Candidates residing on Montreal Island (original value of exhibitions, two of \$150, two of \$100, and one of \$75; Clarence W. Honey, Catholic High School, Montreal; Margaret Rose MacNaughton, Westmount High School; Christina Tabrett, LaSalle Academy; Sidney James Hodgson, Westmount High School; Gladys Constance Shrimpton, Westmount High School. (b) Candidates not residing on Montreal Island. (Original value, \$150) George Alexander Sherman (Inverness Academy).

The Narcissa Farrand Scholarship, Value \$300. Awarded to the candidate from the Eastern Townships who has obtained the highest marks for Arts matriculation. Founded by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truett, Sweet Acres, Knowlton, Que. Won by Florence Ella Barnard, a pupil of Cowansville Academy. The Trafalgar Scholarship Awarded to the pupil from the Trafalgar Institute who obtains the highest marks in the June matriculation examination. It happens that the two who stand highest this year have an equal number of marks, and should both attend the University. The scholarship will be divided equally between them. The names are as follows: Fannie Madeline Grindley, Mary McKendrick Taylor, both of Montreal.

The P. S. Ross Exhibition, Value \$100. Awarded by P. S. Ross, Esq., B.Sc. of Ottawa, to the candidate from the Ottawa Valley who obtains the highest percentage at the June examination. Awarded to J. Luvis (Ottawa Collegiate Institute) Ottawa, a candidate for entrance to the Faculty of Applied Science. Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society's Exhibition: Awarded to the candidate from the Ottawa Valley who obtains the second highest percentage at the June examination. Won by Herbert Brennan (Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Ottawa).

COMPANY SMOKER A GREAT SUCCESS

"D" Company Auxilliary Battalion Closed Year With a Pleasant Smoking Concert.

"One of the largest parades that 'D' Co. has ever had" was the expression used by Major A. A. Magee at the Auditorium last Saturday night, on the occasion of the smoker and concert held by 'D' Co. of the Auxilliary Battalion. This smoker marked the close of the summer's work and the disbanding of 'D' Co. and it was in every respect a very enjoyable affair. There were plenty of smokers for everybody, and there were plenty of men for the smokers.

Colonel Starke, and Major Magee were there representing the Battalion besides several of the officers of the other companies. Captain Sise, the O. C. of the company, acted as chairman for a very excellent programme.

Colonel Starke expressed great pleasure at being present, recalling the old times when he himself used to attend similar functions. Although the Auxilliary Battalion was being disbanded the Colonel said that he hoped many of the men would come into the C.O.T.C. or would join other city battalions, but he hoped that none of them would lose their interest in military matters. He also referred to the men in the overseas battery, which is being raised by Major E. G. M. Cape, an old C.O.T.C. man himself.

Major Magee's remarks were along the same lines, and he added that "D" Company was a stone wall on the left flank of the battalion, that being the reason why no flank guards had been needed on the left flank. Major Magee also referred to the work of Lieut. J. C. Simpson, the Adjutant of the Battalion, saying that the success of the battalion was in a great manner due to Mr. Simpson.

Captain Sise thanked the men for the work they had done during the summer, and hoped that as many as possible would keep up their interest in military matters. He referred to many amusing incidents which had taken place during the summer's training.

After three cheers had been given for the King and the singing of the National Anthem, the concert broke up.

Programme

Chairman's Remarks Captain Sise
Piano Solo Pte. Benson
Recitation Mr. J. Bevington
Comedian Mr. Jim Rice
Song Mr. Percy
Special Mr. W. W. MacCuaig
Song Pte. Lloyd
Piano Solo Pte. A. D. McCrindle
Recitation Pte. J. D. Bell
Song Pte. D. J. Beatty

"Votes of Thanks"

a. Vote of Thanks to Officers
Sgt. T. T. Brown
b. Artists Sgt. R. B. Miller
c. Donors of Refreshments, etc.
Corp. H. C. Hojel
d. Chairman Corp. P. R. Law
Comedian Mr. Jim Rice
Finale "GOD SAVE THE KING."
Planists - Messrs. Benson & Miller.

SCIENCE UNDERGRADS. RECEIVE PROMOTION

Gunnery F. C. Hannington and F. C. Badgley, of the 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, C.F.A., have recently been promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant in the same branch of the service consequent upon good work at the front. Lieut. Hannington was a member of Science, '17, before enlisting last fall, and Lieut. Badgley belonged to Science, '16.

ASSISTANT JANITOR OF ARTS JOINS COLORS

Students in Arts this year will miss the pleasant face and brawny form of assistant-janitor Donald McIntosh. Donald, who is an old soldier with over eighteen years service with the 74th Highlanders in India and Ceylon to his credit, enlisted in August with the 60th Battalion, and is now at Valcartier.

DR. KENNETH ALLAN, MEDICAL MISSIONARY

Dr. Kenneth Allan, Med., '10, who had been since graduation in practice at San Fernando, Cal., pulled up stakes this summer and with his wife is now in attendance at the mission at Kijabe, a missionary station in the interior of Africa. Dr. Allan is under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church.

SIR E. RUTHERFORD ON INVENTIONS BOARD

Sir Ernest Rutherford, professor of physics at the University of Manchester, and formerly holder of a similar chair at McGill, is a member of the consulting board of the committee appointed to assist Admiral Fisher in his duties of co-ordinating and encouraging scientific work in relation to the requirements of the Navy.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP HAS BEEN ENDOWED

Thanks to the generosity of an anonymous friend, the sum of \$1,000 has been handed over to the University on condition that the income therefrom shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a scholarship or exhibition in the Classical Department to be called "The Dr. Barclay Scholarship," as a compliment to the Rev. Dr. James Barclay, minister emeritus of St. Paul's Church.

TWO GOVERNORS DIE DURING THE SUMMER

During the summer two members of the Board of Governors of the University, Sir William Van Horne and George Hague, have passed away. Mr. Hague on August 26, and Sir William Van Horne on September 11. Both always evinced a keen and personal interest in the welfare of the University, notwithstanding the multiplicity of their other interests.

An aristocratic New Yorker, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry one of his girls, gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer, the housemaid or the cook?"

LIEUT. WANKLYN WAS INJURED.

Lieut. Andrew A. Wanklyn, Law '15, who left here with the first University company, has been injured at Shorncliffe, where he was left after the departure of the company for France, reports from McGill men with the unit state. Lieut. Wanklyn was injured when his horse rolled on him, and it is said he was quite seriously injured. He is now progressing very favorably, being well on the road to recovery.

MISS JOAN COSTER JOINS R.V.C. STAFF

Miss Joan Coster, of St. John, N.B., and a graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts, has been appointed physical instructor at the Royal Victoria College, in the absence of Miss Cartwright, who has been granted a year's leave of absence, and has gone abroad to do hospital work. Miss Coster's sister, Miss Geraldine Coster, who has just completed a post graduate course at Oxford, England, has received an appointment in one of the "17th Century Schools," at Reading, England.

POPULAR BILL WRIGHT IS NOW A BENEDICT

The marriage of Miss Ethel Maude Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Small, of Prescott, to Rev. William E. Wright, Arts '16, Phillipsburg, Que., took place at Prescott on September 15. As "Bill" Wright, the groom took a leading part in the deliberations of the Wesleyan College Parliament, last year.

PROF. HARVEY TAKES UP HIS NEW DUTIES

Prof. D. C. Harvey, lecturer in history at McGill, in 1913-14, and well known while here through his connection with student affairs has been selected as professor of history at Wesley College, Winnipeg, and entered upon his duties there last month. Prof. Harvey is a Rhodes Scholar from Prince Edward Island. After passing through Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, he entered Dalhousie University, Halifax, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1910. The same year he proceeded to Oxford to represent his native province, and three years later returned to Canada to take up work at McGill.

PROF. DU ROURE IS NOW CONVALESCENT

McGill Professor Was Wounded Three Times in Attack.

The numerous friends of Prof. du Roure, who was two years ago professor of French literature at McGill, will be happy to learn that he is recovering from the wounds he received at the front while fighting for the tricolor and the cause of the Allies.

Prof. du Roure, who commanded a company of the 361st Regiment, French Infantry, was wounded three times during an encounter with the Huns. His company was almost wiped out and it is only by a pure miracle that he was able to drag himself towards the French trenches to safety.

CHANGES MADE IN WESLEYAN STAFF

The new session which starts on Tuesday at the Wesleyan Theological College gives not only indication of being the biggest in the history of the institution, but it also marks several changes in the teaching staff. To take the place of Dr. Richardson, who was Professor of Systematic Theology, Church Polity and Discipline, as well as Registrar of the College, the lectures in Church Polity and Discipline will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, of Dominion Church, who is one of the greatest authorities on this subject in the Methodist Church of Canada. Dr. Rose will also deliver a course of lectures to final year students on "Pulpit Rhetoric and the Conduct of Public Worship."

The Rev. W. C. Graham, M.A., B.D., a distinguished graduate of Toronto University and Victoria College, will take up the duties of Registrar, and has also been appointed to the Chair of Old Testament Language and Literature.

The services of Rev. R. M. Pounder, M.A., gold medalist in Philosophy at Queen's University, have also been secured for the teaching of some of the literary subjects connected with the theological courses. Dr. W. A. Gifford, of Harvard University, will succeed Prof. Robinson in the Department of Church History.

DECREASE IN REGISTRATION

But Freshman Classes Show Good Numbers of New Students.

A decrease of 592 in the registration of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Applied Science was reported by Mr. J. A. Nicholson, Registrar, Saturday afternoon, following the registration of undergraduates.

According to the figures now available, a total of 846 students will be in attendance in these faculties this session, as compared with 1,438 last year. It is likely that numbers of other students will register in the next few days.

Registration figures to date are as follows:

Faculty of Arts.	
First year	126
Second year	76
Third year	55
Fourth year	33

Total

Faculty of Law.	
First year	19
Second year	13
Third year	13

Total

Faculty of Medicine.	
First year	62
Second year	55
Third year	29
Fourth year	24
Fifth year	16

Total

Department of Dentistry.	
First year	8
Second year	5
Third year	1
Fourth year	1

Total

Faculty of Applied Science.	
First year	91
Second year	61
Third year	96
Fourth year	73

Total

Total Registration.	
Arts	290
Medicine	186
Dentistry	15
Science	311
Law	44
Total	846

1st OVERSEAS CO. TAKE SHORT REST

Two Weeks Holiday From the Trenches Writes Pte. E. Sutherland.

Private Elliott Sutherland, Arts '18, with the first University company, reinforcements, P.P.C.L.I., in France, writes under date of September 11 as follows to a member of the staff of the McGill Daily:

"At present we are in camp, having a couple of weeks' rest. We came out of the trenches the end of last month and expect to be going back pretty soon. We had a lot of work at first here, but have been having it pretty easy lately. We had battalion sports lately, and they were very good."

The second company (University) joined us here the other day, so we are getting fairly well up to strength. They are a good bunch, with quite a lot of McGill men with them. Aeroplanes are still in evidence as much as ever. There are three swooping around just now."

"LAWRY" ROBERTS, '14, HAS TAKEN A BRIDE

Dr. Lawrence Hamilton (Lawry) Roberts, Med., '14, well known hockey player and coach, was united in marriage at Ottawa, on September 1, to Miss Charlotte Taylor (Lottie) Milne, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Milne, of Ottawa. Dr. Roberts is now practising at Frelighsburg, Que.

LIEUT. SHIRLEY DIXON MARRIED IN ENGLAND

The marriage of Miss Inez Weir McLachlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, to Lieut. Shirley Dixon, Arts '11, of the 23rd Westmount Rifles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Dixon, took place at Kew, London, England, on September 20.

GRADUATE OF '08 IS MARRIED IN JUNE

The wedding took place at Windsor, N.S., in June, of Miss Joan T. Mosher, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Mosher, "Solhaugh," Newport, N.S., and Robert Henry Emmerson, B. Sc., '08. Mr. Emmerson is also a graduate of Mount Allison.

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DR. SCRIMGER WAS LEADING PRESBYTERIAN

Was for Many Years Connected
With Presbyterian
College.

A NOTED EDUCATIONIST.

Succeeded as Acting Principal by
Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Fraser, an
Eminent Scholar.

Hundreds of graduates of the Montreal Presbyterian College, who received instruction at his capable hands, and hundreds of other McGill men who came to know his powerful personality, regretted to learn this summer of the sudden death at Bie, Que., on August 6, of the Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, affiliated with McGill, since 1904, and a member of the staff of the same institution for thirty years previous.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Scrimger occurred very suddenly at his summer home at Bie, Que., and sympathetic and feeling reference was made in the pulpits of the various Presbyterian churches on the following Sunday.

Was Native of Galt, Ont.

The late Rev. Dr. Scrimger was a noted Presbyterian educationist. He was born at Galt, Ont., in 1849, the son of John Scrimger, and Jeanne McKenzie. His first school days were spent at the Galt Collegiate Institute, where he studied under the celebrated Dr. Tassie. Upon being graduated from there he went to Toronto, and entered the University, where his studies were pursued with brilliance. In 1869 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later was made a Master of Arts. His next two years were spent at the Knox College in Toronto, from where he was graduated in 1873. The late Dr. Scrimger then entered upon the ministry at Calvin Presbyterian Church, in Montreal, continuing in this charge for nine years.

He married in April, 1874, Miss Charlotte C. Gairdner, daughter of the late J. A. Gairdner, of Bayfield, Ont. The same year the late Principal Scrimger received the appointment of lecturer at the Montreal Presbyterian College, which he held until 1882, when he was appointed a professor of theology, remaining in this capacity for twenty-two years. In 1892, the late Dr. Scrimger was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College.

National Reputation as Writer.

From 1901 to the time of his death, the late Dr. Scrimger had been the principal of the Presbyterian College in this city, and gained a national reputation for his literary contributions to the Presbyterian College Journal.

The late Dr. Scrimger was also for many years a noted writer in other religious magazines, and for five years edited the Presbyterian Review, Toronto. In 1901 he was appointed Moderator of the Montreal and Ottawa Presbyteries, and during the years 1907-08 served as a member of the Joint Committee on Church Union. As member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, he was looked up to as a man with a wide knowledge of educational matters and one to whom all could turn for advice.

Strong for Church Union.

The deceased was one of the strongestponents of Church Union, which has long been discussed in the Presbyterian Councils and throughout Canada. His loss will be greatly felt by all with whom he had come in contact during his lifetime of hard work for the good of the younger generation.

V.C. Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, serving in France, is a son.

At a special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, held on August 10, the announcement was made by Dr. Welsh, the moderator, that according to the charter of the Presbyterian college the senior professor at once becomes the acting principal, and that Dr. D. J. Fraser, who is senior professor, had consented to accept the position.

Succeeded by Dr. Fraser.

Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Fraser, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. Scrimger as acting principal has been connected with the Presbyterian College as professor of New Testament literature and exegesis since 1904. He is a native of Alberton, P.E.I., and a son of the late Rev. Allan Fraser, minister of that place for many years. Dr. Fraser took up study at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, where he secured a first-class teaching diploma, and afterwards entered McGill, from which he was graduated in 1890 with first-class honors in philosophy and valedictorian. He pursued his theological studies at Harvard (S.T.B., 1897) and at the Presbyterian College, Montreal (B.D., 1898), and McKay scholarship (B.D., 1899). He also holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the University of New Brunswick and D.D. from Knox College, Toronto.

A College Journalist.

At Knox College where Rev. Dr. Fraser was lecturer in classics for two years, he was also editor-in-chief of the College Journal. In 1893, he was ordained to the ministry and was placed in charge of Wolfville, N.S. In 1897 he was called to St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B., where he remained until 1904, when appointed to the staff of the Presbyterian College. Dr. Fraser was moderator of the Montreal Presbytery for six months in 1911. He is known as a golfer and curler, and is the author of sermons in pamphlet form and of frequent contributions to ethical and theological publications.

Once at the close of the sittings in the Illinois House of Representatives the clerk read the following:

"I am requested to announce that the Rev. Dr. McFarland will deliver a lecture this evening in the hall on the 'Education of Idiots.' Members of the Legislature are invited to attend."

BELGIAN WRITER AGAINST PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

French Journalist Republishes
Statements by Heren Scheide-
mann and Vandervelde.

Paris, France.—L'Humanite has reprinted from the Vorwaerts, the central organ of the German Social Democratic party, a reply from Herr Scheidemann to a speech made in Paris by Herr Vandervelde in April last, and has published side by side with it the latter's reply to the German Socialist's comments.

Herr Scheidemann's chief objection to the Vandervelde speech was that the speaker, who was president of the International Socialist bureau as well as a member of the Belgian government, should have frankly expressed himself in favor of war, and of carrying that war through to the end. Much as German Socialists comprehended the speaker's position and that of his country, they could not close their eyes to the fact that what he, in common with all Belgians, French and English, meant, by carrying the war through to the end was the securing of a great victory over Germany. In view of such an attitude nothing remained for German Socialists but to maintain a corresponding position. The writer had observed in the Hamburger Echo not long before that "no intelligent man would postpone until to-morrow an honorable peace for all parties, if that peace could be concluded from to-day," but to his regret the declarations on peace made officially by the German Social Democratic party and in a manifesto by the executive had failed to awaken an echo on the other side except in the case of the Independent Labor party. German Socialists must not only fight Russian despotism, supported by republican France, and democratic England. Their arms had preserved their country almost entirely from invasion, and the advantage of the military situation still remained on their side. They therefore had been in the best position to approach the question of peace, without appearing to show signs of weakness, but it required two to make peace, and Herr Vandervelde had greeted their overtures with the cry that Belgium must not only recover her liberty, but also demand that German Socialists could well understand—but must also be avenged.

War to the end, concluded Herr Scheidemann, is a terrible word. Ought we Socialists to view with tranquility the possibility of all the nations of Europe being swallowed up in misery and barbarism by a war of several years' duration? No! Instead of demanding expiation, we should work for a reconciliation, to the end that a durable peace may succeed as short a war as possible.

M. Vandervelde elected to reply to Herr Scheidemann direct, since, in view of the profound divergence of opinion among German Socialists at the present time, to reply to him would not be to reply to Haase, Bernstein, or Liebknecht. After emphasizing the complete unanimity between Belgian, French and English Socialists on the subject, M. Vandervelde denied having employed the expressions attributed to him, but stated that his utterances were intended to convey that Wilhelm II. should be defeated as Napoleon III. had been. Moreover, he had but repeated what had been voiced in the London resolution by all the Socialists of the allied countries, including MacDonald, Keir Hardie and the other delegates of the Independent Labor party.

Endeavoring, in his turn, to put himself in the place of his German contemporaries, M. Vandervelde stated that he recognized that in Germany as in the allied countries, the Socialists had in a body done all that they should for the maintenance of peace; that, difficult as it was to understand, he was compelled to believe that the majority of German Socialists sincerely thought that the war for them was one of defence; and that the Socialist conference held recently in Vienna was in agreement at least in policy, with that of London on the conditions of peace.

The reason, however, why the writer still demanded war to the end, was that they had to do, not with Social Democracy, but with the armies of Germany. He did not doubt that, in spite of grievances, an understanding would be possible with the Socialists of Germany and Austria, but it would not be they who would determine the juncture. As long as M. Vandervelde, as Belgium and Poland are occupied, France is invaded, and German imperialism still has the opportunity of working further harm, peace would be, to quote Guesde's expression, the most dangerous of truces, and, I may say, the most cowardly injustice. He quoted Charles Eliot of Harvard University as having declared that, for these reasons, he could conceive of no worse catastrophe for humanity than peace in Europe at the present moment, and pointed out that it was the pronouncement of impartial judges, who loved peace, but did not desire peace without justice.

One day an English tourist was passing along the road when he saw an Irishman sowing oats in a field close by the roadside. The Englishman made up his mind to have a joke with Pat.

"Hello!" said the Englishman, "you will only have half a crop there."

"That's all I'm putting in," replied Pat.

"How far is this road going?" asked the Englishman.

"Well," said Pat, "I'm here this ten years and never saw it going any place."

"Look here," sternly said Squire Peavy, "this is about the seventh time you have been up before me in a year."

"Yas, sah," replied Brother Hooker, "I's proud to say 'tis 'cawdin' to mose refection. I never was one o' dose flumery pussons dat's heah to-day an' fumes 'ers to to-morrow. When I like a man I gives him all mose business. Yasah, when a gen'lman wins mose I believe in standing by him."

—Woman's Home Companion.

CRITICS DIFFER ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MARNE

Reminiscences of a Year Ago
Show Diversity of Writers' Views.

Paris, Oct. 4.—We have been living for the past week, and are still, in the midst of the anniversaries of the memorable days of last year, during which the fate of Paris was being fought on the Marne and on the Ourcq. The newspapers are full of memories of those stirring days, and every morning you see staring you in the face at the breakfast table from all the papers the rubric, "One Year Ago Today."

It is interesting to read the discussions of the battle of the Marne, comparing the ideas of one writer with those of another. No two of those engaged in the business of reminiscence agree in all their details. When I consider the volume of war literature that is appearing in book form and in the newspapers, attempting to deal authoritatively and definitely with the military history of the last year, it seems a marvel that men should have attempted to write in detail on questions which must remain moot until we have some precise information from official sources.

Readers expect information, and newspaper writers can give it, with a reasonable feeling that they have a basis for their statements, inferences and deductions as long as they confine themselves to the political aspects of the war. But the moment they enter the field of military strategy, writers are lost. They delude themselves as well as their readers. After a few months what they write seems ludicrous. It has wasted both the reader's time and newspaper space. As a simple matter of fact, the war correspondent's day has passed. If he happens by accident upon any real news or accurate information, it is usually his fate that he is forbidden to publish it. Even if the news is published, the newspaper reader, now by experience a confirmed sceptic, is naturally unable to distinguish the nugget of gold in the midst of the flood of dross.

America Fares Better.

As far as American readers are concerned, not much real damage has been done by the wild speculation of so-called military strategists and newspaper prophets. For America is outside the whirlpool of the European war, and in the newspapers one does get, in the general way, both sides. But in England and France much harm has been done by misrepresentation of facts, which readers have received from their newspapers. In France it is a case of "hope deferred making the heart sick." In England, the people have been cradled by illusions into hopes of an early and decisive victory over Germany, without the necessity of Herculean effort and unreversed sacrifice on their part.

The folly of building hopes on the "Russian steam-roller" was pointed out in the papers a year ago. To console the French for the German success in Belgium and in the north of France, the Paris newspapers assured their readers that the Russians would quickly create a diversion in the East, which would necessitate the Germans withdrawing all their disposable forces for the protection of Berlin. Not only were the Russians at that time formidable enough to overrun Prussia, but they had soldiers to spare by the hundreds of thousands to send to the aid of France! When I used to speak of these highly colored and fantastic articles as absurd and untrue, I was accused by my friends of being pro-German. In those days it certainly would have been bliss to be ignorant. But actual first-hand knowledge of the Russian army and of the organizing ability and resources of the Russian nation would prevent one who was anxious to state facts and not fancies from being carried away by false and dangerous optimism.

Critics Self-Contradicted.

For a whole year the French and British press have educated their readers to believe that the Germans could never do in Poland as they did at the beginning of the war in Belgium. The foremost military critics—I have their actual words before me now—declared without any reserve that the failure of Hindenburg's offensive against Warsaw last December was decisive, and that the Germans had reached their maximum effort. At that time the critics attached great importance to Osoyev, Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk and Osmow. As long as the same men are telling us that these fortresses possess absolutely no value from a military point of view. In their effort to keep their readers comfortably "jollied up," these writers do not hesitate to contradict flatly their own previous statements.

The result has been, in France at least, a cruel awakening, and a feeling of unrest that need not have been, for the military situation in France is better than it has been at any time during the war. The Germans can advance no further. The nation, behind the French lines, is far more secure than it feels. Too much emphasis was placed upon the importance of Russian successes, and far too little upon the fact that if the Germans' schemes of conquest were to be checkmated, it would be by the efforts of the two great western powers.

Belloc Rouses Protest.

There are many hopeful signs in France that the publicists of France and Great Britain have awakened to the folly of receiving the public. In Great Britain one finds in certain influential sections of the press a protest against the absurd inconsistencies of Hilaire Belloc and others of his ilk, who have been fighting this war—and very unsuccessfully, as events have proved—with ink. In France, a protest against the censorship, launched two weeks ago by the Pizara, has gathered the signatures of practically all the newspaper editors, prominent correspondents, and, above all, members of the Academie Française, who are writing daily editorials. After a year of war, those who would public opinion are feeling keenly the

C. A. BARNARD, MCGILL GRADUATE, IS DOING WELL

Now One of the Leading Canadian Corporation
Lawyers.

C. A. Barnard, K.C., one of the best known corporation lawyers in the Dominion, was born in Montreal in 1865, and received his early training at St. Mary's College, says the Financial Times. Subsequently entering McGill University, he graduated with the degree of B.C.L. in 1889. He was called to the bar in 1890 and commenced practice with his father, the late Edmund Barnard, K.C., under the firm name of Barnard and Barnard. In the meanwhile the University of Fordham had conferred on the subject of this sketch the degrees of B.A. and M.A.

Upon the retirement of his father from active legal work Mr. C. A. Barnard became a member of the firm of Doherty, Scitote and Barnard and, on Mr. Doherty's elevation to the Bench, he practiced with Mr. Scitote until about ten years ago, when he organized the firm of Barnard and McKeown, which has since been changed to Barnard, McKeown and Choquette. Mr. Barnard was created a K.C. by the Quebec Provincial Government in 1907.

Mr. Barnard might be said to be a lawyer by breeding. His father, as already indicated, was a member of the legal profession, while on the maternal side of the family the legal profession was strongly represented, his maternal grandfather being a lawyer and judge at Albany, N.Y., with a far-reaching reputation for his probity and learning.

Mr. Barnard has of late years devoted practically all his time to corporation work, and his knowledge of this branch of legal affairs is such that he commands a large clientele. He took an active part in the recent steamship merger whereby the Canada Steamship Lines Limited absorbed the leading Canadian navigation companies operating east of Duluth on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and from Quebec to Bermuda and the West Indies. Mr. Barnard is a director of the Canada Steamship Lines Limited, and is also a director of the Prudential Trust Company Limited, and of the Canada Securities Corporation Limited. He is a Conservative in politics, and is a member of the St. James and Racquet Clubs, of Montreal, and the Rideau Club, of Ottawa. He is also a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

WOMEN DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Columbia University's first degree of doctor of laws to be conferred upon a woman has been given to a descendant of one of the oldest of the New York colonial families, famous alike in war and in literature. Incidentally this is interesting because it shows that the race stock is holding its own, and with a quality of noblesse oblige which was characteristic of the colonial as it has been of the British aristocracy. For Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler has been conspicuous as a constructive stateswoman in organizing much of the altruistic and philanthropic activity of the State of New York, both on its private and its public sides. Like Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who preceded her and who represented the contribution to New York of the best ideals of New England manhood, Miss Schuyler has shown conclusively that woman is fitted to be a factor in civic affairs, and that she has organizing and administrative as well as prophetic and critical gifts which the state, acting for society, cannot afford to minimize or to spurn, and therefore must make part and parcel of the community's best political life.

Consequently, under any broad interpretation of the word "law"—as it is commonly used by academic institutions when conferring the title—it is quite fitting that New York's oldest university, once known as "King's College," should make Miss Schuyler an LL.D. She, like many other women of her day and her type, has served society by meeting altered conditions of home, shop and recreational life with wise counsel, especially serviceable to women and children, and to lawmakers who are forced to adjust statutes to contemporary needs. Because Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, has not studied law, or written about jurisprudence, or sat on the bench in an Illinois court, does not alter the fact that she has powerfully influenced the course of recent lawmaking in Illinois and in the country at large. Were the University of Chicago to make her a doctor of laws, the nation would accept it as a matter of course because fitting. Likewise were Miss Lillian Wald, of New York city, to be so honored, it would be equally appropriate, as those persons who are reading her record of her career in the Atlantic Monthly, must see. For as a pioneer investigator of conditions of existence in modern Manhattan she also has advised and shaped much of the best lawmaking at Albany that is conserving human rights and values.

responsibility of their position. They do not want license, but they do want liberty. They do not want permission to publish military secrets, but they do want to be able to tell the public what they know and think of the conduct of the war in general, and they do want again to have the right to discuss freely and fearlessly political questions.

Two Spirits Opposed.

As in every war, the inevitable conflict has arisen between the spirit of militarism and the spirit of democracy. Are the people, through their chosen representatives, to have a voice in shaping the destinies of the nation, or is a clique of military men, allied to the politicians who happen to be in power, to be allowed to decide the destinies of the nation, above control and criticism, on the plea of "national solidarity"? If so, how are we going to distinguish between democratic France and the traditional independent Anglo-Saxonism on the one hand and autocratic Germany on the other? —Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe."

PRINCELY GIFT OF DR. DOUGLAS FOR RESIDENCES

First Step Towards Erection of
Students' Quarters

FORMS NUCLEUS OF FUND

Dr. James Douglas One of McGill's Best Friends—Is Chancellor of Queen's.

For the purpose of building a students' residence on the grounds of the new campus, or of forming a nucleus for a further fund for such residences, Dr. James Douglas, of New York city, a governor of the university, has offered to give to McGill the sum of \$150,000, so it was announced, following a recent meeting of the Board of Governors.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the meeting that it should be made possible in this way to approach the large problem of residential accommodation for the student body of the university. The Governors passed a resolution of thanks for the gift.

It is proposed the donation shall form a nucleus for a further fund for students' residences.

Dr. Douglas, to whom McGill already owes so much in the way of financial assistance, has just been elected chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, in succession to the late Sir Sandford Fleming, and has given to Queen's funds sufficient to cover the cost of the erection of a much-needed library building. Queen's is already indebted to Dr. Douglas for the sum of \$10,000 contributed towards the School of Mining endowment fund and for the endowment of a chair of Canadian and colonial history there.

First to Help in 1911.

In 1911 when McGill was sadly in need of funds Dr. Douglas cabled from London, England, where he was visiting that he would open a subscription list with \$100,000 on condition that the necessary million was raised. The sum required was exceeded by \$550,000. He had previously helped McGill on various occasions. A research and teaching fellowship to the value of \$500, established in the Department of Mining, bears his name, as do twelve tutorial bursaries, to the value of \$100 per annum, in the Faculty of Applied Science. He received the degree of LL.D. from McGill in 1899, and became a member of the Board of Governors in 1910. He last sat as such on January 26, 1914.

Made Money in Copper.

Dr. Douglas is 77 years of age. He was born in Quebec City in 1838 where his father was an eminent surgeon, who established the first school of medicine in the province. In early life he was a Presbyterian clergyman and was ordained as assistant. He later forsook the ministry and turned his attention to applied science and at a later date set up as a mining engineer in the City of Quebec. He was graduated with the degree of B.A. from Queen's University in 1858, and for a time was professor of chemistry at Morrin College. In 1875 he left Canada and took up what was to be his permanent residence in New York. He took charge of the copper works at Phoenixville and was later identified with the copper industry in Arizona. He examined the Copper Queen Mine for the firm of Phelps, Dodge and Company by whom he was employed and recommended its purchase. His advice was taken and a large and profitable business was built up. Today he is president of the company with a large connection in Arizona and Mexico, and one of the leading Canadians in the States.

The last thirty years of Egypt's history will always be associated with the names of two of Great Britain's ablest and most distinguished administrators and the record of Lord Cromer's life is practically the story of Egypt since 1877. The statement has been attributed to him that no statesman can hope to understand the Egyptian question unless he has made a study of ancient history; to this Mr. Brome Wellesley adds a corollary that no antiquary can ignore Egypt's past who is ignorant of the country's modern history. It certainly would be difficult for any antiquary who has studied Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt," and Mr. Weigall's more recent account of the part Great Britain has played during the past generation in restoring prosperity to the country, to plead a valid excuse for inability to interpret aright the country's past, whatever his hopes may be as to its future.

When the University of Missouri opens for the year 1915-16, it is expected the library will be housed in a commodious new building. This structure will serve as headquarters for the State Historical Society of Missouri, as well as for a reading and study centre for the students.

General Joffre is not one of those soldiers who believe that the fighting capacity of a man is increased by alcohol. In the old days, in the British and other navies, when the boatswain piped to clear for action, double doses of rum used to be served out to the men to increase their fighting value. What General Joffre thinks of such a process may be judged from the fact that in the interest of the troops themselves he has issued a proclamation by which the men in the war zone are confined to their ordinary rations, no dealer being permitted, under any pretence, to sell drink to them. As the proclamation extends to the British as well as the French lines, it is tolerably obvious that General Joffre has the courage of his convictions as well as the support of Sir John French.

In the field of sports, one of the most admirable trends of the last decade has been enlargement of the field of competitors in lawn tennis. From being a game in which Britons and Americans found special and almost

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The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors of the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

What the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of its most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 95 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisions and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94-5.
12-13--52332.

Dr. Clarence H. Neymann, of Martin Grove, Ill., has returned home after serving for almost a year with the German Red Cross.

"Some people declare," Dr. Neymann said, "that the Germans are now friendly to America. Well, toward such a declaration as that I'm rather cynical. I'm like the man who was visiting in the west. 'Ten years ago,' a western Mayor said to this man joyously—'ten years ago'—and he waved his hand out over the roofs—'there was no town here at all.' 'Hump,' said the visitor, 'and what makes you think there's one here now?'"

An organization has been perfected among certain Nebraska University men to be known as the "Dandelion Club." The purpose of the organization is to develop and encourage the sending of dandelions in place of expensive hot house flowers to be worn by young ladies at formal parties.

Alabama.—By an overwhelming vote the athletic association has decided to prohibit the awarding of special 'varsity' letters to the members of the co-ed basketball team, and to request that those now being worn be discarded. No one spoke in defense of the co-eds, and the motion passed almost unanimously.

BUY IT FROM ONE OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

MCGILL STADIUM IS NOW FINISHED

Track is Said by Authorities to be One of America's Finest.

The students of McGill University will be pleased to know that the new McGill Stadium is practically finished. Everything has been done that could be desired to make the Stadium complete. The Stadium and playing field are situated in Macdonald Park, which is bounded on the east by Fletcher's Field, on the west by Royal Victoria Hospital, and on the south by Pine Avenue. The entrances to the Stadium are on Pine Avenue. The Stadium is built of reinforced concrete with a foundation of solid rock. There is a seating capacity for 8,400 people, with sufficient space left to provide for an additional seating capacity of 12,000. From the top of the Stadium one of the finest views in the city of the downtown district can be obtained. The playing field is encircled by a running track a quarter mile in length and 18 feet in width. It said on good authority to be one of the finest in America. On the south side of the track there is a road especially built for automobiles. People can easily view the games from their cars. There have been temporary dressing rooms made, and these are fitted up with shower baths, etc. These are situated a little on the west from the Stadium. Though it is intended later to erect a gymnasium, swimming pool and rink in the space between Pine Avenue and the Stadium proper, no preparations have yet been made for this work, and the building may not be undertaken for some time to come.

The Stadium received its first crowd two weeks ago, when the grounds were used in connection with the sports held under the auspices of the Auxiliary Battalion.

The programme was full of events, producing hard struggles, notably the track events for officers, non-coms, and men. The officials handled everything with efficiency and non-partisanship, and the true feeling of sportsmanship which was noticeable all through made the afternoon one of the most enjoyable both for competitors and the 3,500 people present.

SOME ROOTER, IS THIS EX-STUDENT

McGill Man, Patient in Asylum, Shows Others There How to Root.

Up at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Brockville, Ont., is a McGill man, who, although alienated from his Alma Mater through unforeseen circumstances, still retains an affection for Old McGill which is wonderfully inspiring. His name is — but that can be of little moment; sufficient to say that he had but one year more in Science to complete when health and mind broke down.

The Eastern Hospital is situated on a hill overlooking the broad St. Lawrence, and on a still summer night it is a common occurrence to hear this ex-student bellowing forth the praises of Old McGill in a voice so loud as to make the most brass-lunged rooter turn green with envy. Some of the guards occasionally taunt him by crying: "What's the matter with old McGill?" And back comes the answer, "She's all right." There is also a Queen's man in captivity at the same institution, but the McGill student can always out-root him. They are fixtures at every baseball match on the grounds.

THESE STUDENTS ARE TO BECOME AVIATORS

Gordon S. Harrower, Arts, '18, and Marcell C. Dubuc, Sci., '17, have left for Dayton, Ohio, where they will enter the Wright School of Aviation preparatory to joining the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps. Both are former members of the McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C., and the former possesses a commission in the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.

"PAT" IS QUALIFIED FOR AVIATION GAME

"Pat" Kennedy, erstwhile Queen's and McGill football player, is to become an aviator, and has entered the Curtiss School at Toronto with that end in view, which leads a Renfrew paper to remark: Patrick Kennedy, on the flying wing of the rugby team when pitching in the Town Baseball League, has some of the first qualifications of the aviator.

ARTS PROFESSORS SERVING OVERSEAS

Prof. H. J. Rose and Prof. W. D. Tait in Intelligence Dept.

The faculty of arts will this session be without two of its professors, who are serving with His Majesty's forces overseas. Prof. Herbert J. Rose, M.A., who was associate professor of classics, enlisted as a private in the second University Overseas Company, and, upon reaching England, was promoted to a commission in the intelligence department.

Dr. W. D. Tait, assistant professor of psychology, is also serving in the intelligence department. It is not as yet known who will take charge of the work vacated by Professors Rose and Tait, but it is thought that it will be divided among other members of their respective departments.

HAMILTON COLLEGE GET BUST OF ROOT

Clinton, N.Y., Oct. 4.—In token of the long record of service the Hon. Elihu Root, '64, has performed as an alumnus of the college and chairman of the board of trustees, Hamilton College alumni will, at the coming commencement, present the institution with a bronze bust of the former Senator. Mr. Root gave sittings to the sculptor, Pietro, at New York in the interim between his retirement and the opening of the constitutional convention.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors cordially invite you to meet the Resident Workers: Miss Hall, Miss Smith, Miss Dumaresq and Miss Carr, at the Settlement House on Monday, October 4th, and trust that you will co-operate in the work of the Settlement during the coming winter season. Tea will be served from 4 to 6 p.m.

LECTURES IN ACCOUNTANCY.

David S. Kerr, C.A., will again deliver a special course of lectures on higher accountancy and corporation finance, in connection with the McGill University's School of Commerce Extension Lectures.

DEATH OF JAMES TREBBLE, ARTS '17

Passed Away at Sanitarium at Ste. Agathe, Que., in June.

James Trebble, a partial student in the faculty of Arts, who belonged to the class of '17, died in June at the Sanitarium at Ste. Agathe, a victim to tuberculosis, at the age of 21 years. Among his associates, Trebble was popular and diligent in his studies, taking a high place at examinations.

When he arrived in Montreal in October, 1914, to enter Arts, '17, he was suffering from a cold contracted during the sea voyage from his home in Newfoundland. He did not regard it as serious, however, and finished the term. At the end of the term he went to Ste. Agathe, hoping to build up his health, but tuberculosis developed, and he was removed to the sanitarium, where a sudden turn for the worse resulted in his death. He was a member of his class hockey team at McGill, and was a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship of Bishop Feild College of St. John's, from which institution he was graduated three years ago. He is survived by his father, Capt. James Trebble, of St. John's, Nfld., and two brothers, William, who is now at the front with the Newfoundland contingent, and John, of Montreal, and by two sisters, Mrs. John Ryan, of St. John's, and Miss Lillian M. Trebble, of Montreal.

SQUEERS REALLY LIVED.

Charles Dickens Was in Ernest in Nicholas Nickleby.

An interesting new Dickens letter throwing light upon the characters in "Nicholas Nickleby" of Squeers and Smike was printed in The Times, London. The letter is written by Charles Dickens to Mrs. S. C. Hall. It is dated December 29, 1838.

When Dickens was in Yorkshire he actually met with the "rascals" of those Yorkshire schoolmasters painted in his book. Standing in an old churchyard (Boves church) he came across the grave of a boy who had "died suddenly" at the school opposite the church. "I suppose his heart broke," adds Dickens. "I think his ghost put Smike into my head upon the spot."

A man named William Shaw was the schoolmaster who raised Dickens's ire. The ink-penknife incident described in "Nicholas Nickleby" is attributed to this man.

OFFICERS TO THE FRONT.

Every Undergraduate Officer in Varsity C.O.T.C. Has Enlisted.

Every undergraduate officer in last year's C.O.T.C. at Varsity has enlisted, according to report of Major Le Pan. Some 80 men obtained their army medical corps qualifications through the C.O.T.C.

This year academic bonuses of 10 per cent. will be given on recommendation of instructors not on basis of drills attended.

One hundred and thirty lieutenants' certificates were granted last year. Beginning Monday each company of the C.O.T.C. will drill three days per week.

WORK FOR VARSITY WOMEN.

Will Aid in Making Supplies for Base Hospital.

The women students of the University of Toronto do not intend to stand idle while men are enlisting.

It was decided yesterday that a mass meeting should be held to discuss plans whereby the women might assist in Red Cross work or making supplies for the University Base Hospital.

It is probable that an Intercollegiate Council of Women Undergraduates will be formed to which all matters affecting all the women of the University may be referred.

The wives of the professors of the faculty are still keeping up the work on the hospital supplies.

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

"So you intend to be a soldier when you grow up. Don't you know you'll be in danger of getting killed?"

"Who by?"

"Why, by the enemy."

"Then I'll be the enemy." — Exchange.

SPOILS THE IMPRESSION.

"Rogers has an intelligent face. If he didn't say a word you'd know he was clever."

"Yes, but the trouble is he does." — Boston Transcript.

THAT DEPENDS.

Faddist—Don't you think skipping the rope is highly dangerous practice?"

Lawyer—Not always. I'm trying to have it put in practice for a client of mine now.—Baltimore American.

When the freshmen of Harvard were questioned concerning whether they preferred beer or soft drinks, 226 of the first-year class designated beer as their choice. There were 181 who favored non-alcoholic beverages. Three-sevenths of the class did not vote.

The Chicago Daily Maroon now has a war correspondent. He is a freshman, William Beauchamp, who was working his way across the pond, was captured by French soldiers, and was cast into military prison. He is now working for the English Red Cross.

The stranger within the gates was walking along one of England's magnificent highways when he encountered a stupid-looking rustic, but being in doubt as to his direction, he decided to question the fellow.

"Am I on the right road to Stratford—Shakespeare's town, you know? You have heard of him?"

"Es; be you he?"



The Boys at the Front will be More than Pleased if you send a Gillette Safety Razor

Nothing is too good to send to the boys who are serving King and Country. But let our gifts show thought and judgment as well as good-will and love.

Among the few really acceptable gifts—smokes and pipes, chocolates and sweet biscuits, fountain pens and tooth brushes, toilet and shaving supplies—the GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR ranks as a warm favorite, for one of the real luxuries of trench life is a clean, comfortable Gillette shave.

It's a luxury the lucky ones share with their pals, so send along PLENTY OF EXTRA BLADES. If he has a Gillette already, a few boxes of blades will go far toward

making him the most popular man in his Company.

Welcome as it is on the firing line, the GILLETTE is even more keenly appreciated in the hospitals. With it the wounded can shave themselves safely, easily and regularly. They certainly do enjoy the Gillette—and Doctors and Nurses can scarcely speak well enough of it.

Gillette "Bulldog" and Standard Sets cost \$5.00 each—compact Pocket Editions \$3.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets, including Soap, Brush, etc., \$6.50 up. If you wish it, your Druggist, Jeweller or Hardware Dealer will arrange delivery through us, at the Front, of the Set you select, without shipping expense to you.

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GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.

Your Chums In The Trenches Want Chiclets REALLY DELIGHTFUL.

Are you doing all you can for the further comfort of your Overseas Friends?

In other columns you will find the Roll of Honor of McGill Men who have enlisted for Active Service. Pick out the names of two or three of your own chums, and send them Chiclets.

During prolonged exertion your own experience tells you how welcome to a parched and dry throat Chiclets are.

There are on sale, at your own Candy and Cigar Booth, in the McGill Union Building, specially packed boxes containing enough Chiclets to last a soldier a good many days.

For SIXTY CENTS, including all charges, you can send a box of delicious Chiclets direct to your chums "Somewhere in France" or in England. These packages are very neatly packed and tied ready for shipment, with blank Customs Declaration. All that is left for you to do is to simply write the name and address of the consignee on the blank label.

Your pals would very eagerly O.K. the idea—so do not grudge your Sixty Cents, and ACT NOW, on the next mail.

CANADIAN CHEWING GUM COMPANY, LIMITED

GERMANS HAVE NO THEOLOGY LEFT

Philosophy of Religion Absolutely Lacking, Declares Dr. John Watson.

Dr. John Watson, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, Queen's University, subjected German philosophy to a scathing fire of criticism in his address before the Knox College alumni at Toronto last week, on "German Philosophy and the War." The fallacies of the famous German thinkers, such as Nietzsche, Schopenhauer and Harnack, were exposed before the Presbyterian alumni with such directness that great enthusiasm was aroused. It was the philosophy of Germany and the wretched diplomacy of her rulers that brought on the great European war, Prof. Watson asserted. The fact that such an influence as philosophy never acts directly or immediately was emphasized by the speaker, who said that there was a danger of overestimating its importance, or, on the other hand, of neglecting it altogether.

Theology is Lost.

"The Germans have no longer a theology," asserted Prof. Watson, "by which I mean a reasonable philosophy of religion. For nearly one hundred years they have devoted all their energy to fitting and classifying facts. During that time they have not produced a genuine philosophy of religion."

Tracing the successive steps of Germany's progress along these lines, the lecturer paid considerable attention to Bismarck and the preparation of the military era.

"The pity of it all is that German philosophy, in its popular form, has lost all rational belief in love and righteousness, and has enthroned in its stead the fetish of force and fraud and frightfulness," said Dr. Watson. "This phase extends from the year 1888 to the present day. It is lamentable that a nation of thinkers should be misled by the sophistry that states that, because each state has power to enforce its own decrees on its own citizens, therefore it may coerce all other nations in its own interests."

Prof. Wm. D. Mackenzie, of Hartford Theological Seminary, discussed the question of the intellectual spirit of the day and its challenge to the ministry, in an address that impressed the Knox College alumni with the breadth of his thinking.

"The most remarkable thing of modern times," said Dr. Mackenzie, "is the growth of irreligion, and it seems to be supported by definite principles of thought. It is astounding how many respectable, clean-living people have no use for religion."

A SAD OMISSION.

Dorothy was so homesick at her first party that the hostess' mother suggested that it would be better for her to go home. Dorothy gladly accepted the idea, but a few minutes later, answering a timid knock at the door, the hostess' mother found Dorothy bathing in tears.

"Well, Dorothy, I am glad to see you again. Did you decide to come back?"

"No, m'm. I f-forgot t-to say I ha-had such a nice time!" — Christian Register.

THE LAUGH LINE

SHE WONDERED.

"A man walked right in front of our limousine yesterday and was quite badly hurt."

"Still don't you think the pedestrian class is less sensitive to pain than we are?" — Life.

BETWEEN GIRLS.

"What are you reading so intently?"

"Balzac. I have to post up on Balzac because my beau is interested in Balzac. Don't you ever post up on the things which interest your beau?"

"I don't have to," answered the other girl. "My beau is interested in me." — Pittsburg Post.

A NEW DEFINITION.

A number of business men at luncheon were giving definitions of "optimist" and "pessimist." One of them offered the following:

"A pessimist says, 'Is there any milk in that pitcher?' whereas an optimist remarks, 'Pass the cream, please.'" — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

NO NOTE IN HIS EYE.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye." — Kansas City Star.

PERFECTLY PARDONABLE.

"Have women the strength of mind to conduct themselves in politics like men? Could a woman, like Caesar, have refused the crown?"

"I think so," said the lady addressed. "Of course, she might have tried it on, just to see if it was a fit." — Puck.

HER WEAK POINT.

"Had to get rid of my stenographer."

"Wasn't she speedy enough at dictation?"

"Yes; but it took her all day to sharpen a lead pencil." — Dallas News.

NOT FOR HIM.

Goodheart—I've got you down for a couple of tickets; we're getting up a raffle for a poor man of our neighborhood.

Joakley—None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won him. — Christian Register.

THE PLEASURES OF YOUTH.

A public school teacher once put this question to her pupils:

"Which would you rather have — three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?"

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," was the surprising answer given by one lad, while the rest of the class was struggling with the problem.

"Why, Harry?"

"Because there'd be one more bag to bust!" — New York Times.

DEAN MOYSE BACK AT HEAD OF ARTS

"The Student's Friend" Returns From Furlough in England.

Students of the Arts Faculty are pleased to have back with them this session Dr. Charles E. Moyse, dean of the faculty, who has spent the last year on furlough in England. He returned to Canada some days ago. Dr. Moyse is one of the most popular members of the University teaching staff, and is known as "the student's friend."

UNAVOIDABLE LOSS.

When the spinster aunt began to ask questions she always kept at least one person engaged with little chance for any other word than direct answers, says the New York Times.

"What's become of that kitten you had last time I was here?" she demanded of her little nephew. "I hope she wasn't poisoned, like the other you had two years ago."

"No, she—"

"Don't tell me she was drowned."

"No, she—"

"Stolen?"

"No, she—"

"Well, I'd like to know what made you give away such a handsome kitten."

"We didn't—she's—"

"Well, what's happened to her—speak up!"

"She's grown into a cat," gasped the boy.

FILLED THE BILL.

"I am glad that you favor serving only soft drinks in the ball park."

"Yes," replied the man from a rough town. "A soft drink bottle seems better constructed. It goes straighter and lands harder when you toss it at an umpire." — Washington Star.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

"How can a man be as stupid as that fellow and live?"

"Some of the men at the club have a theory that he was raised on a vacuum bottle.—Exchange.

RESEMBLANCE.

"Why do you call him the human pin-wheel?"

"Because he gets up so much spectacular speed and always finishes just where he started." — Exchange.

NO DANGER.

Myrtle—Won't that parasol fade in the sun?"

Ethel—No matter. My new hat is big enough to keep the sun off of it.

USUALLY NOT.

"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?" — Boston Transcript.

Figures show that Wisconsin students drink 141,200 malted milk per year and smoke 1,040,000 cigarettes. The total cost of the two luxuries amounts to \$21,920 per year.